

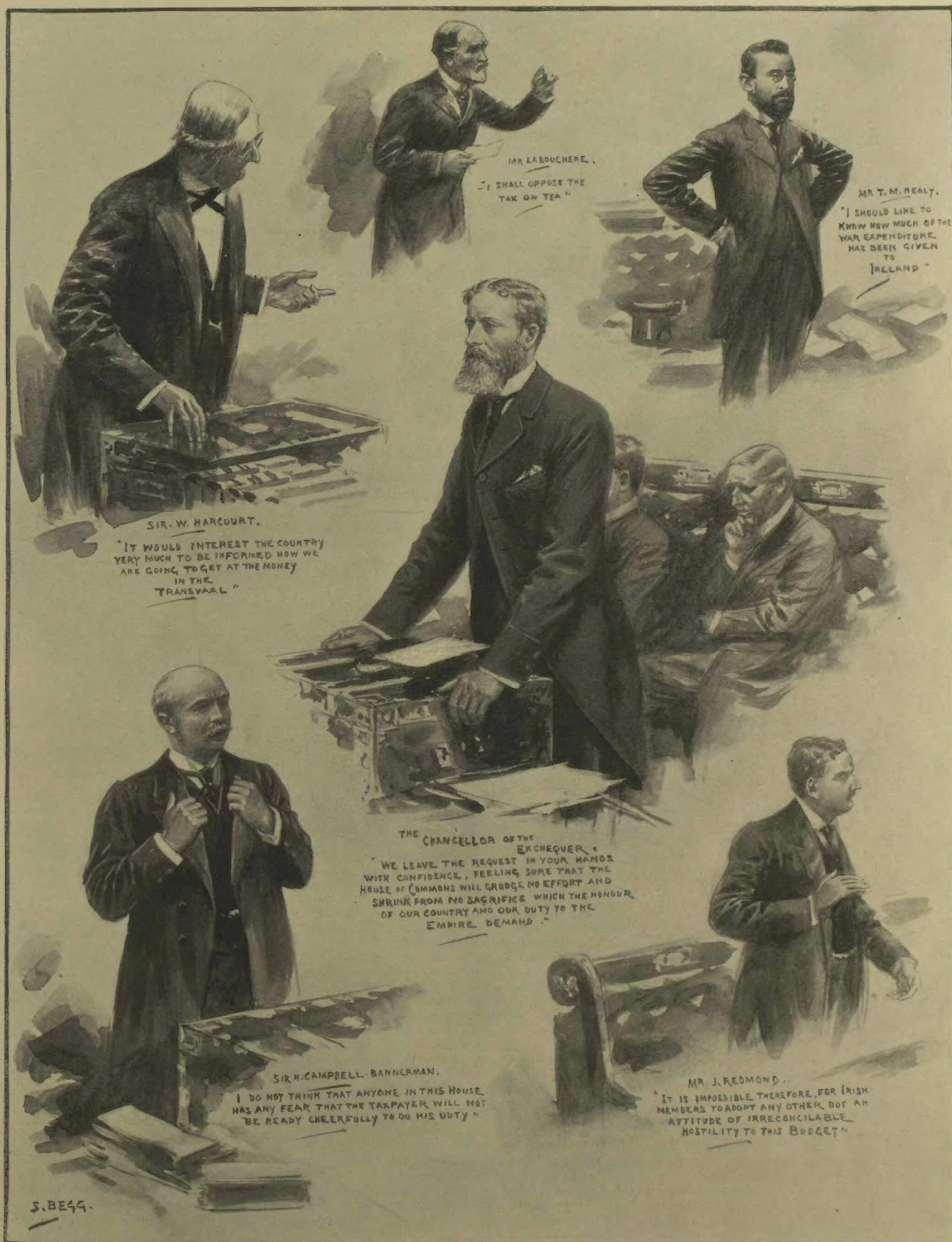
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THE GREAT WAR BUDGET NIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Tender condolences to our Continental revilers! They were so cocksure, poor dears, that our sun was setting, and now there is gnashing of teeth from Paris to Odessa! The British Army, which they had held up to scorn, and annihilated with printer's ink, has out-generalled and out-marched a brave and skilful foe, and England, instead of writing her final ruin in a dishonourable peace, is going to write "Finis" to Mr. Kruger's career, and to the independence he has wantonly sacrificed. A wicked French epigram says that the misfortunes of our best friends are secretly pleasing to us. I prefer to think that in the discomfiture of our enemies there is infinite pathos. Not the enemies who have risked the fortune of war, and faced us manfully in the field, but those who have employed against us all the weapons of evil speaking, lying, and slandering, who (as a German writer, with a sudden illumination, has happily put it) have banded together "all the vagabonds of the universe," every reactionary bigot, every crazy demagogue. It is for them I am sad; to them I offer heartfelt regrets. To have made so sure of our dissolution at the bidding of ignorance and malice, and then to see the whole fantasy swept away! There is real tragedy, my brothers! I could not sleep for thinking of it when the small hours were vibrating with London's rejoicing over the relief of Ladysmith.

If our simpletons were capable of learning anything, they would have had some inkling of the true meaning of that European opinion they cite against their own country. They have a new figment now: it is the attempt of sordid capitalists to bribe the few journalists who remain true to a blind faith in Mr. Kruger. I suppose that when these gentlemen dine out, they find cheques for fabulous sums secreted in their table-napkins. It is not the host that puts them there: it is some dexterous footman suborned to slip the guilty paper into the folds that are piously shaped like a mitre. When the incorruptible champion of Kruger takes a hansom after the feast, whence comes that purse of gold he finds on the seat? This is a most insidious wile, for he cannot give the purse to the cabman, and he has to take it next morning to the Lost Property Office, where it is received with a grin by an official who is deep, of course, in the Rhodesian freemasonry of crime. Think what it means to keep a purse of gold in your house all night when the income-tax is due! But it may be that cheques and purses are too crude; indeed, I learn that the tempter is subtle enough to offer quite "legitimate" inducements—a new post that the incorruptible knows to be the due of his ambition, or social honours that he richly deserves.

What would Mr. Kruger say to the somnambulist who walks in this dream of plots against his virtue? Mr. Kruger is the Batavian Walpole, who believes that every man has his price, and that the buying and selling of politicians is part of the business of statecraft. One of his English sympathisers inquired at Pretoria into the President's reputation, and has recorded in a book that Mr. Kruger is deficient in "a nice sense of honour." That is not too severe on an old gentleman who makes his Boer supporters free of the public treasury. He said on one occasion that he could see no harm in members of the Volksraad receiving "presents" from private speculators. He has protected his own kinsmen when they were convicted of audacious jobs. He has secured votes of public money for improvements on his own land. He cheated the State by charging it with travelling-expenses which were not incurred, and, when taxed with this fraud, he brought an action for libel, which he did not win. He has jobbed elections with a skill that entitles him to stand higher in the calendar of Tammany's patron saints than "Boss" Croker himself, and he has made his dishonest grip on power and profit the Ark of the Covenant for which his people are fighting.

This Boer independence which hypnotises Exeter Hall is simply Mr. Kruger's obstinate refusal to give the majority of his taxpayers the rights accorded to the majority in Cape Colony. No Dutch apologist has attempted to meet this point, except the very naive gentleman who said the Dutch colonists were "loyal," and Mr. Kruger's Outlanders were not. I invited him to say whether Mr. Kruger's administration deserved loyalty, and he charged me with perverting his argument. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner has described as "infamous" the agitation at Johannesburg that preceded the Raid. It was "infamous" to protest against the organised swindling that Mr. Kruger calls government, although the Pretoria Executive hastily entered into negotiations with leading Outlanders for redress of grievances when it heard that Johannesburg was arming. When Mr. Kruger was master of the game once more, he charged these men with high treason, and repudiated the negotiations. As I have said before, this is the statecraft of a mediæval Italian prince. In Italy it would have been supplemented by the judicious distribution of poison. Instead of poison, Mr. Kruger employs the piety of the Dutch Reformed Church, a drug which reduces Exeter Hall to imbecility.

You will hear some amiable persons say, "Oh, Kruger is a stumbling-block, no doubt; but we ought to have waited till he disappeared in the course of nature, and then a progressive spirit would have controlled the Transvaal." So we should have left South Africa in a ferment for some ten or fifteen years more, Mr. Kruger being quite capable of living till he is ninety. As for the progressive spirit, it was an obedient ox which he had harnessed to his wagon. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that Mr. Reitz and Mr. Smutz were decent members of society before they joined Mr. Kruger's Executive. We know what he has made of them since. One of them wrote the Ultimatum, which deliberately extinguished all hope of peace; the other is the author of the Smutz Memorandum, which disclosed Mr. Kruger in an attitude of sweet reasonableness for precisely four days. Masterful old gentlemen at Mr. Kruger's age are apt to be impatient. He did not propose to keep out of mischief for the rest of his allotted span. Moreover, he saw in front of him a wicked being named Chamberlain, who could not be drugged and cozened, and therefore he made the modest proposal that Lord Salisbury should dismiss the Colonial Secretary and "take the matter into his own hands." Suppose it had been suggested that Mr. Kruger should be cashiered by his Boers, and General Joubert appointed in his stead? How Exeter Hall would have moaned over this new proof of British aggression against the dear, defenceless Republic that was nursing its Crenosots and its Krupps!

Some solemn little politicians among us have formed a solemn little league for upholding the principle that England should befriend the independence of "small nationalities." I am as devoted to that principle as any man can be; but I am not aware that it binds us to befriend the small nationality that plunders our countrymen, challenges our supremacy, and invades the Queen's dominions. I see no special grace in the independence of bandits, even when (to adapt a famous phrase of Mr. Morley's) they add to the gratification of cupidity the grotesque unction of Mr. Kruger's religion. In 1857 this worthy led the Boers who believed in him on a marauding expedition into the Free State. He had made a compact with Moshesh, the chief of the Basutos, to share the plunder; he invited the alliance of savages against the lives and property of white men. But Moshesh knew his man too well to be captivated by any bargain with Mr. Kruger. So the invasion failed, and in the records of the Free State Volksraad may be read what Mr. Kruger's allies to-day thought then of his character and motives. Instead of Moshesh, his confederate is now Mr. Steyn, who counted, no doubt, on holding his own in the division of the expected booty. We shall not have the comedy of their pretty quarrels, and I can almost regret that the realm of pure humour will not be enriched by the unavailing struggles of the Free State Jack Sheppard in the grasp of the Transvaal Jonathan Wild.

I see that a Democratic Congressman is agitating America with a plea for what he calls the "human rights" of the Boers. It reminds me of the evidence that Mr. Richard Croker, the great Tammany sachem, gave before the committee of inquiry into Tammany methods. When asked to explain his appropriation of public money for party purposes, Mr. Croker answered that when his party were in office, they were entitled to the spoil. It was one of their "human rights." Mr. Croker and Mr. Kruger are men and brothers. Their very names bespeak a common origin. Mr. Kruger has defended the bribery of public servants; he has justified their jobbery as the legitimate business of "private speculation." In all this Tammany is the exact counterpart of Pretoria. The only difference between them is that Mr. Croker is not pious. He does not borrow the texts of the field-preacher for the embellishment of candid fraud. This, however, marks no fundamental variance in the type, for neither Croker nor Kruger is a hypocrite. Both are strong, straightforward men, one of them holding that it is the inalienable right of the democracy to steal, and the other that stealing is the safeguard of a chosen people, and especially of their anointed President.

A correspondent writes from Guernsey to correct my statement that the Channel Islanders are "mainly French." He says their descent is not French, but Norman. I did not mean to cast any aspersion on a spirited people, and I will not wander into that ethnological discrimination which might show that Picardy and Provence have nothing in common save the name of France, and that our own national mixture—"Saxons and Normans and Danes tho' we be"—needs some cautious handling. There is no doubt, at any rate, of the loyal sentiment of Guernsey. I have to thank a German correspondent for two eloquent letters in praise of English institutions, and I wish I had space to print them. The writer cherishes his kindly thoughts of us even in the atmosphere of his native country—a sufficient proof of his sincerity. I have also a cordial greeting from Sweden, where, it seems, we are not regarded by everybody as robbers and exterminators. Nay, there is a gleam of enlightenment in the German Press, for the *Cologne Gazette* admits that "the British Army is not a horde of mercenaries waging war at the bidding of a few Stock Exchange jobbers." Mercy on us! At this pace we shall soon be canonised!

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH, AND ROBERTS'S ADVANCE TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

After such an agglomeration of good news as was happily included in this summary last week, it would not have been surprising if the present instalment of this war chronicle had been altogether weary, flat, stale, and unprofitable. Great successes are usually followed by periods, short or long, but anyhow appreciable, of enforced leisure, if only for the reason that the winners, as well as the losers, are apt to be somewhat exhausted by their exertions. In the case of the relief of Ladysmith this rule to some extent holds good, but in that of the force controlled by Lord Roberts it emphatically does not, and there are distinct indications that in the very near future this grand little army will again be heavily engaged, with every prospect of scoring a still more impressive success. In Cape Colony, too, there has been sharp fighting, coupled with forward movements in more than one direction.

After the surrender of Cronjé's force at Paardeberg and the dispatch of the prisoners to Cape Town, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener paid a hasty visit to Kimberley, where, it is needless to say, they were received with great enthusiasm. On their return the headquarters of the forces in South Africa were established at Osofontein, and careful reconnaissances were made with a view to locating the enemy, who, it was known, were concentrating with a view to blocking our advance on Bloemfontein. The Boer position was soon found, being, indeed, of such a nature that it could hardly be missed. It lay about four miles to the front of the British force at Osofontein, and at the beginning of the week was over ten miles long, with the river in the middle. The right of the position rests on a high long-backed mountain north of the river, the space between the mountain and the river being entrenched. South of the river there are kopjes, and a central ridge covers the movements of the enemy and renders it impossible to estimate their numbers with any exactitude. The position, though apparently capable of being strongly defended against a frontal attack, can be turned on either flank, and with such a force of cavalry and mounted infantry as are at Lord Roberts's disposal—and such a leader as French—there is not any likelihood that the "Algerian tactics" of Modder River and Magersfontein will be repeated.

French, by the latest accounts, was operating against the north of the Boer position, while Kelly-Kenny, Tucker, and Colville, in charge of the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Divisions respectively, were attending to the southern portion. Bloemfontein itself is said to be undefended, and if Lord Roberts can break up the force opposed to him, it is probable that a serious disintegration of the armies of the two Republics will at once ensue. An important point in our favour is the fact that the recent rains have produced a splendid crop of young grass, which has been of the greatest value in bringing the horses back into condition.

The relief of Ladysmith by Dundonald's Mounted Brigade on Wednesday, Feb. 28, was quickly followed up. General Buller himself paying a hasty visit to the town before bringing up the main body of his force. The meeting between him and Sir George White was naturally of a most cordial description, and the behaviour of the relieved residents was marked by very natural enthusiasm, somewhat subdued by the memory of past sufferings and by the losses in action and from disease. The physical condition of the garrison contrasted sadly with that of the relieving force, and Sir Redvers Buller, in making his report, dwelt on the fact that Sir George White's troops would need "nursing" before they were again fit for hard service. Considering the sanitary deficiencies of the position, and the protracted diet of horse and mule flesh, the wonder is that they held out so splendidly as they did.

On Thursday the whole of Buller's column was advanced to Nelthorpe Station, and a quantity of supplies and medical requisites were pushed forward into Ladysmith. Meanwhile, an examination was being made of Bulwana Hill, on which some Boers had lingered after the capture of the Pieters Hill position, but the enemy had precipitately retreated with their guns. On Saturday a supplementary reconnaissance was sent out northwards, and found a number of Boers behind Popworth Hill on the point of entraining. Shots were exchanged, but the attack was not pressed, and the loaded trains got safely away. The latest news was to the effect that there were no Boers between Van Reenen's and Ladysmith.

In Cape Colony important successes have been achieved by Clements, Brabant, and Gatacre. The first-named having learnt by reconnaissance that the Boer force near Arundel was being weakened by withdrawals in the hope of rescuing Cronjé, pushed forward, and on Feb. 27 and 28 first recaptured Rensburg and then occupied Colesberg. On Tuesday last he was reported to be at Joubert's Siding, which is one station further north and within a very short distance of the Orange River.

General Brabant's Colonial Division distinguished itself by some very smart fighting on Sunday and Monday last. After a night march on Saturday they attacked the Boers in a strong position at Labuschagne's Nek, on the road between Dordrecht and Jamestown, and eventually captured it. Following up his success, General Brabant again engaged the enemy on Monday, and ousted them from a fort which they were holding with great tenacity. The Boers ultimately retreated, with a mounted force of Colonials in pursuit.

LORD ROBERTS'S FRESH VICTORY.

Since the foregoing was written the Commander-in-Chief defeated the Boers anew. Lord Roberts sent news from Osofontein on Wednesday that French's Cavalry turned the Boer left flank, and that the enemy was routed, with little loss on our side.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

Colonel Ormelie Campbell Hannay, reported, after some delays, as among the killed in action at Paardeberg, was in his fifty-second year. Thirty-three years ago he entered the 93rd Foot, now the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, as an Ensign. In 1879 he was employed on special service in South Africa during the latter part of the Zulu War. He never thought that he would see South Africa or service again when, early last year, his name went on the half-pay list. Six months ago, however, he was called upon to take temporarily the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at Portsmouth, and on the last day but one of last year was nominated for the seat of war. How well he did his work at Ramdam when the convoy was attacked during General French's advance was fresh in the public mind when the news came of his death.

Among the six officers killed when Pieters Hill and the main Boer position were successfully attacked by General Buller was Lieut.-Colonel William McCarthy-O'Leary. He was fifty-one years of age and had been for thirty-one years in the Army, without, however, having been in active service until this campaign. From 1874 to 1878 he was Musketry Instructor to his regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, spending five years in the 'eighties as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Four years ago he became Lieutenant-Colonel of his battalion, and he was, besides, an Under-Sheriff for the city and a magistrate for the county of Cork. He is remembered, too, for his fine physique, being the tallest man of his regiment.

Lieutenant V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, of the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, who fell near Colenso towards the end of the fighting on the road to Ladysmith, was the second of his family to fall in the war, his brother, Colonel Keith-Falconer, having been upon the death-roll at Belmont. Born in 1869, and entering the Army ten years ago, Lieutenant Keith-Falconer served in India three years under Sir William Lockhart on the North-West Frontier Expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. G. Thackeray, of the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, entered the Army in 1868, obtained his command in 1897, and saw his first active service during the South African Campaign, that was to cost him his life. He fell in the fighting under General Buller on the road to Ladysmith towards the close of February.

Another officer of the last-named regiment was killed on the same occasion: Major Francis Alexander Sanders, who entered the Army in 1878, and was the senior Major of his battalion.

Captain Stuart Cairns Maitland, whose name appears in the same casualty list, joined the Army in 1893, and was killed fighting in this his first campaign.

Lieutenant Edward Goddard Carbutt, of the "O" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, reported as killed in the fight round Kimberley, preparatory to its relief, was in his twenty-ninth year, and had been in the Army for nine years and a Lieutenant for six.

Lieutenant John Woodburne Osborne, who was among the killed at Spion Kop, was in his twenty-seventh year. He entered the Army in 1895, and was fighting with the 2nd Battalion of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) when he met with his death.

Lieutenant the Hon. Reginald Cathcart, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, was killed on the way to Ladysmith with General Buller's relieving force. A younger son of the third Earl Cathcart, who served in the 23rd Fusiliers, and a brother of Lord Greenock, formerly in the Scots Guards, Lieutenant Cathcart was born in 1870, and recently spent three years in Malta as superintendent of the gymnasia there.

Major Arthur Kennedy Stubbs, of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, killed near Rensburg, was thirty-three years of age, and had distinguished himself with the Benin Expedition last year.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Aldworth, D.S.O., was commanding the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry when he met with his death at Paardeberg. He was forty-five years of age, and had proved himself a most competent officer in various campaigns in Burma, where he won his Distinguished Service decoration, in the Itazai, the Chitral Relief, and the North-West Frontier Expeditions.

Two officers killed at Paardeberg were Captain Edgar Penrose Mark Wardlaw, of the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was born thirty-four years ago; and Second Lieutenant Robert Hamilton McClure, of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, who entered the Army only in the August of last year.

Captain Hugh Maxwell Blair, of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, killed at Koodosberg, was twenty-eight years of age, and had seen active service only with the Chitral Relief Force before setting out for his last campaign in South Africa.

Two other officers whose portraits are given are Lieutenant Robert H. C. Coe, of the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, killed near Pieters at the age of twenty-four; and Lieutenant Walter O. Stuart, of the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was twenty-three years of age, and had been a Lieutenant for only a year when he fell fighting on the road to Ladysmith.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have visited St. Alban's, Chetwood, and the Countess laid the foundation-stone of the Rectory. Many tons of earth and clay had to be removed before the foundation could be prepared. The St. Alban's Mission Guild and a few friends worked hard at this every Saturday afternoon till sufficient ground was cleared. The ladies did their part by providing tea for the diggers each afternoon when the work was done.

PARLIAMENT: THE BUDGET.

A SHILLING INCOME-TAX.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has disclosed to the House of Commons the method by which the Government propose to meet the cost of the war. It is very simple. In ordinary circumstances the Budget would have given us a surplus of five millions and a quarter, and everybody would have been anxious to know what benefit he was going to derive from it. Even the income-tax payers would have cherished a probably vain hope of a reduction of their particular burden. But the surplus has been swallowed up by the war bill so completely that its existence is scarcely noted, although it has done a good deal to mitigate the pressure of new taxation. The estimated revenue for the coming financial year is £116,900,000. But the war account reaches the impressive total of £60,000,000, and that raises the estimated expenditure to more than £154,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that various expedients had been recommended to him, but he contented himself with imposing fresh taxation without seeking any new sources of revenue, and with raising the bulk of the amount required by loan. The new taxes will yield about twelve millions, the loan forty-three, and the balance of nearly five millions is obtained by a limited suspension of the Sinking Fund. Of the twelve millions, more than a half is to be supplied by the income-tax, which is raised from eightpence to a shilling. Sir Michael gave a brief sketch of this impost. In the French war at the beginning of the century it was as high as two shillings. In the Crimean War it was fourpence. The present war, in the Chancellor's opinion, must be in some respects more costly than the Russian war; but he has the satisfaction of asking the income-tax payers for only a fourpenny addition to their existing contribution. There is another shilling a barrel on beer, another sixpence a gallon on spirits, another twopenny a pound on tea, fourpence a pound on tobacco, sixpence a pound on cigars, and a shilling stamp on produce contract notes. Half the new taxation is direct, and half indirect. One fifth of the total war expenditure is met by taxes, and four fifths by borrowing.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Budget statement related to the expected indemnity from the Transvaal. In October the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Transvaal would have to bear a share of the cost, and he reiterated this opinion when unfolding the Budget. Sir William Harcourt asked how any security for an indemnity from the gold mines was to be obtained, but Sir Michael Hicks Beach declined to enter into detail. He denied, however, that Johannesburg would be at liberty to tax itself after the war, and it may be inferred from this that there is some scheme to levy an Imperial tribute. It was stated during the debate that the South African millionaires were quite ready to pay for the establishment of a decent government in the Transvaal, which could not fail to increase the revenue of the mines.

One of the most striking items in the Exchequer receipts is the increased yield of the Death Duties to the amount of two millions. All branches of the revenue, indeed, show a remarkable elasticity, though the Chancellor has misgivings about tobacco, chiefly owing to the absence of so many great smokers in South Africa. There was considerable criticism of the increase of the tea duty by fifty per cent., while the duty on spirits is raised less than five per cent. But it appears that spirits are always disappointing to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Healy uttered a wail on behalf of Irish whisky, and demanded that Ireland should be freed from restrictions in the cultivation of tobacco. Mr. Labouchere said that tea ought to have been left alone, for under the new scheme the tea-drinker would have to pay one sixth more for his beverage, the beer-drinker one thirty-sixth more, and the whisky-drinker one fortieth more.

On the second night of the Budget debate, Sir William Harcourt, in a languid House, delivered a homily on loans. He said that the refrain of Mr. Kipling's poem, "Pay, pay, pay," ought to be "Borrow, borrow, borrow." The cost of the Crimean War was £76,000,000, and he reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer that £40,000,000 was paid out of taxation. What a contrast did they now behold! Only twelve millions to be paid out of taxation, and the rest to be added to the National Debt? True, this special loan was to be redeemed in ten years, but Sir William appeared to think that the country should spend that period in an agony of financial contrition for not having paid the money out of the taxes.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in his reply, made two important statements. By the falling-in of terminable annuities in 1902 and 1904 a sum of no less than five millions a year will be available for meeting the war expenditure. Before the Budget, a vast quantity of dutiable articles was cleared out of bond to escape the fresh duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he should probably prevent this practice in future by making the Budget resolutions retrospective.

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MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY AND REGENT STREET, W. GRAND IRISH PROGRAMME on SATURDAY, March 17, at 8 and 8.30. Nightly at 8. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 8 and 8.30.



SIR GEORGE WHITE'S BIRTHPLACE: ROCK HOUSE, PORTSTEWART, COUNTY DERRY.

Photo. H. Ester.

Bishop of Tinnevely (Dr. Morley). Bishop of Lahore (Dr. Lefroy). Bishop of Lucknow (Dr. Clifford). Bishop of Chota Nagpore (Dr. Whitley).



Bishop of Colombo
(Dr. Copleston).

Bishop of Bombay
(Dr. MacArthur).

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan
(Dr. Welldon).

Bishop of Madras
(Dr. Whitehead).

Bishop of Rangoon
(Dr. Strachan).

THE BISHOPS OF INDIA AND CEYLON IN SYNOD AT CALCUTTA.

Photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.



BOER METHOD OF REMOVING ARTILLERY.

From a Sketch by Mr. Lee, Natal.

PERSONAL.

The Queen will not make her projected visit to Bordighera this year. This decision is due to the war, as her Majesty is unwilling to be out of the country at such a juncture. No little personal sacrifice is involved in this devotion to public duty, for it is well known that the Queen's health always benefits greatly from her visits to the South. Her Majesty was evidently deeply interested in London's great demonstration of delight at the joyful news of the Relief of Ladysmith by General Sir Redvers Buller. Hence the Queen's welcome visit to Buckingham Palace for three days this week.

Lady Louisa Tighe, a venerable personage in whom survived some of the most interesting memories and

associations of the early part of the century, has passed away at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, at the age of ninety-seven. In 1807 she rode in the Phoenix Park with the Duke of Wellington, when he was Sir Arthur Wellesley, and on the staff of her father, the Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; at the age of twelve she danced among the "fair women and brave men" at the famous Brussels ball preceding



Photo. Infante.

THE LATE LADY LOUISA TIGHE.

the Battle of Waterloo, given by her mother; and last year she received a visit from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. Despite the long reign of Queen Victoria, Lady Louisa had seen four monarchs on the English throne. In all else her range of experience had been equally extensive and varied. It is worth while to mention now that, on her mother's side, she was a descendant of the beautiful Duchess of Gordon who raised the Gordon Highlanders. Her marriage with the Right Hon. William Frederick Fownes Tighe took place just three-quarters of a century ago, and she had been a widow for twenty-two years.

The Italian Prime Minister has intimated that Italy has no intention of proposing mediation between Great Britain and the Boer Republics. This announcement is accompanied by a repetition of the Marquis Visconti-Venosta's marked expression of goodwill towards this country. It is significant, too, that King Humbert telegraphed congratulations to the Queen on Lord Roberts's victory.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has taken a great resolve. She has decided to exclude from her theatre ladies who persist in wearing hats, and obstructing the vision of the unhappy playgoers who have to sit behind them. This is nothing less than a revolution in Paris. The French Ministry may envy Madame Bernhardt's courage; and wish they could deal with obstructives of the Republic with the same peremptory spirit.

Major George Ernest Hale, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who has gone to the front in command of the Imperial Yeomanry Bearer Corps, was born thirty-nine years ago, and has seen service in both the Egyptian campaigns and in both the Burmese. It was during the fighting in Burma that he so far distinguished himself as to be recommended for the V.C.; and actually got the Distinguished Service Order and the thanks of the Government of India. Major Hale has served also in Ceylon, and his name has had the distinction, probably not for the



MAJOR G. E. HALE, R.A.M.C.

last time, of receiving an honourable mention in despatches.

If Mrs. Cunningham Graham's English adaptation is a faithful transcript of the Spanish, then Jose Zorrilla's original play, rechristened at the Prince of Wales's Theatre "Don Juan's Last Wager," is a sentimentalisation of the famous Don Juan legend. Here is little of the blasé sensualist of Byron's imagination. Goethe might have rehandled the story, giving the great reprobate a second Margaret to kindle his soul to remorse, and supplying an apotheosis strangely like Faust's, wherein the penitent hero wins redemption and the society in another world of his innocent victim. Three acts of the piece are in the vein of pure romantic drama. We are in that age and country of unexampled debauchery, the sixteenth century and the Spain of that era; and two rival libertines, Don Juan Tenorio and Don Luis Mejia, make a wager that the former will not abduct the little convent-bred fiancée of the latter, daughter of the Comendador. Juan succeeds in his purpose, only to find himself baffled—nay, converted—by the stupendous innocence of the little novice, and yet forced in his own despite to kill both her lover and her father. Then comes the supernatural element

(the little heroine has died of a broken heart): Juan inviting the statue of the Comendador to supper, and dying after the fateful visit, and being allowed by a curious code of ethics—medieval, perhaps, but certainly not modern—to obtain salvation in the company of his sweetheart. Sentimentalism, however, and supernaturalism notwithstanding, tedious rhetoric and long-drawn-out scenes notwithstanding, "Don Juan's Last Wager" is a picturesque play, strong in dramatic interest, adorned with a wealth of local colour, and superbly dressed and mounted. It enables Mr. Martin Harvey, with his fine features, beautiful intonation, and sensitive style, to furnish one of his happiest examples of psychological acting; and it provides Mr. Holbrook Blinn, Mr. Herbert Sleath, Mr. Sydney Paxton, Miss Marriott, Miss G. Filippi, and Miss de Silva (a delightfully naïve if rather monotonous heroine) with striking and suitable rôles. Its not too convincing morals are not likely to trouble the ordinary playgoer.

M. Deschanel, President of the French Chamber, has again warned his countrymen against the attempts to embroil England and France. He has had the courage to say that the attitude of the English people sets an example that Frenchmen ought to follow. Such advice is not ill-timed when a desperate effort is being made to persuade the French public that the British Government, when it has finished the Transvaal War, will send the troops in South Africa to invade Madagascar! It would be difficult to find a crazier idea than this, except the supposed intention of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry to invade England when the Exhibition is over.

Lord Rosebery has resigned the presidency of two Scottish Liberal Associations. He says this ought to have been done in 1896, when he ceased to be leader of the Liberal Party, and it would have been done but for an "oversight." At the same time, he declares that he still holds the creed of Liberal Imperialism—"the maintenance of our free, unaggressive, and tolerant Empire abroad, and the large and efficient development of the nation on Liberal lines" at home.

The embarkations of the Imperial Yeomanry still continue. Among recent departures was that of the



Photo. Russell.

CAPTAIN J. B. GILLIAT.

North Somerset Company, who sailed in the *Manchester Merchant* from Albert Docks. Mr. Paget's Company, No. 51, and the Buckingham Company, consisting of five officers and 116 men, which should have sailed on March 6, have been detained by the injuries which their vessel, the s.s. *Montrose*, sustained last Saturday when entering the dock. The Imperial Yeomanry Hospital progresses satisfactorily. A site has been found for the base hospital on a farm belonging to Mr. Hauptfleisch, who is to give the committee every assistance. A bed was given on the day of the relief of Ladysmith by M. Von André, and is to be called the Ladysmith Bed. The staff of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company will leave for South Africa early next week, and will be inspected at Devonshire House. In continuation of our portraits of officers of the force, we give this week that of Captain J. B. Gilliat.

As a complete presentation of the full text of the play, Mr. Benson's revival of "Hamlet" merits grateful appreciation, but as a means of affording a new reading of the chief character, the Lyceum production is something of a disappointment. Mr. Benson's, of course, is a nature of too much intelligence and native melancholy not to realise some of the elements of the Hamlet temperament. But the humour, the geniality, the gentleness, and the high breeding of the Prince are to seek in his present impersonation. Mr. Asche's plausible and full-blooded King, Mr. Rodney's eloquent if not too virile Laertes, Mr. Brydson's stately Polonius, and Mr. Weir's sententious rather than humorous gravedigger, are all interesting performances, while Mrs. Benson's languid and almost anemic physiquette makes her an admirable Ophelia. But the pace of everyone requires quickening: as played at the Lyceum, "Hamlet" entire proves a very solemn ordeal. Atoning, perhaps, for his excessive generosity in the matter of "Hamlet," Mr. Benson is offering as an alternative a somewhat mangled version of "The Rivals." Docked as it is of the Faulkland and Julia scenes, the play, nevertheless, makes uncommonly good fun, and shows that the Lyceum company are scarcely less at home in old comedy than in Shakspeare. Mr. Benson, indeed, only needs the all-essential touch of gaiety to be a good Jack Absolute.

Modern Roman society affords an inexhaustible field for the writer of fiction, and that peculiar form of it which blends a considerable English interest with the intrigues of aristocratic palazzi, where the adherents of the Vatican and Quirinal make play, is familiar alike to reader and writer. When, too, there is a background of medievalism, the local colour for which is borrowed from ancestral mansions among the Italian hills, we have the makings of a very pretty plot. Take also as a further ingredient a weird strain of madness in a great family, the leading representative of which is by way of being a hero *sans peur et sans reproche*—a liberal, cognisant of his duties to his tenants and in no way threatened with the family affliction, and the possibilities of the situation are considerably increased, especially as at the outset of the story he has just married

a charming Scotch widow. "A Roman Mystery" (Digby Long and Co.), by Mr. Richard Bagot, contains all these elements of romance, and several more which the reader must be left to discover. The mystery, perhaps, is never very long a mystery, but for all that, the story is in no way lacking in vitality, and, especially in the scenes with the wolf—madman, has its stirring moments. Mr. Bagot is most successful in minor incidents, which place to his credit a considerable power of sympathetic observation. The scene, for instance, between the Cardinal and the old Italian servant, who offers his own cigars as an English servant would never dare to do, is charming in its humanity.

The death of Mr. Andrew Tuer took place at his residence in Campden Hill Square. It was a house set

and built so high that it commanded views for miles around, and it was filled with all the curios he delighted in collecting—old clocks, Bartolozzi prints, engraved copper-plates, horn books, and the rest. Born at Sunderland sixty-one years ago, he began professional life by walking the hospitals; but found a career really congenial to his tastes and talents when he took in hand the Lendenhall Press, with various branches of manufacturing stationery that gave play to his ingenuity and inventiveness. He was not too ambitious as an author, but he delighted to supply his artist friends on the staff of *Punch* with ideas for their drawings, and he wrote the standard work on the engravings of Bartolozzi. Other records of his antiquarian and literary pursuits remain in volume form. Of his amiability as an acquaintance and a friend there remain in the literary and publishing world of London a cloud of witnesses.

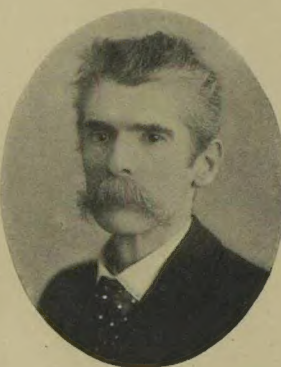


Photo. Barraud.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW TUER.

The millionaire mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech as having contributed £900,000 to the Death Duties was an American known to a considerable circle in London as Chicago Smith. He had lived for years at the Reform Club, where he was remarkable for his frugal habits. His vast fortune, which amounted to more than twelve millions sterling, was made out of real estate at Chicago. Little is known about his family, but it is believed that the bulk of his wealth was bequeathed to a relation in Scotland, a professional man with a small income.

In a leading article the *Times* made the singular remark that the Budget might have been framed by "any schoolboy." This flash of temper seems to have been provoked by an allusion in Sir Michael Hicks Beach's speech to people who wanted him to throw the whole fiscal system into the "melting-pot." That was generally regarded by those who heard it as a hit at the advice of the *Times* that the Chancellor should tax food products pretty freely. Hence the ire of Printing House Square.

The London County Council lately lost one of its most diligent members in the person of Mr. Abel Penfold. He had been returned as a Moderate legislator for Greater London at the last two elections, his constituency being the important one of Woolwich. To his public duties as a County Councillor, Mr. Penfold added those of Chairman of the Woolwich Local Board of Health; and it does not exhaust the list of his local activities to add that he was also a Governor of the Woolwich Polytechnic. Mr. Penfold brought to his municipal and other labours an excellent capacity for business, which found further application in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Clacton-on-Sea Steam-boat Company.

There is a report from Washington that President McKinley has hinted in the most delicate way to Lord Rosebery that the United States will mediate if desired. This feverish eagerness of Boer sympathisers to organise an impossible intervention merely shows that they know the game is up. Lord Salisbury has publicly declared once for all that England will not tolerate any meddling, however well intentioned. Mr. McKinley's position is difficult, because the Presidential election is drawing near, and his opponents are skilfully utilising all the animus against England that is spread over the United States.

It seems that the late Mr. G. W. Steevens was brought up among the Plymouth Brethren. One of our most distinguished critics was also in his youth connected with that body.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE MR. ABEL PENFOLD.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

COLONEL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

The Earl of Dundonald, to whom has fallen the honour of being the first to enter Ladysmith, was born in 1852. His father was the eleventh Earl of his line, and his mother was the bearer of a name also connected with the current war, for she was a daughter of the late Mr. W. Mackinnon of Mackinnon, M.P. The names of the Earl now fighting in South Africa—Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane—are, in fact, full of military and naval associations. The tenth Earl, best known as Lord Cochrane, has a page to himself in the story of the Napoleonic wars. He it was who destroyed Napoleon's fleet in the Basque Roads, 1809. In Chili, in Peru, and in Brazil he had his trials and his triumphs, the triumphs being always the ending of the chapter. The present Earl chose the Army for his career while he was still at Eton. He entered the Life Guards in 1870, served in the Nile Expedition of 1884, and was appointed Colonel commanding the 2nd Life Guards in 1895. He had succeeded his father in the family titles and estates ten years earlier; and he married a Guardsman's daughter, Miss Winifred Bamford-Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, North Wales.

BETHUNE'S HORSE.

During the advance towards Potgieter's Drift, which led up to the operations on Spion Kop, Colonel Bethune's Mounted Infantry were attached to General Lyttelton's Brigade. On Jan. 19, when Sir Charles Warren was continuing his advance on the left behind Spion Kop, General Lyttelton's forces waited at Potgieter's for the order to advance. It was on or about this day that our photographs of Bethune's Mounted Infantry were taken. On the afternoon of Jan. 18 a patrol party of Bethune's advanced to within two thousand yards of the supposed position of the enemy north of Potgieter's. They drew no fire, however, and saw no Boers. The corps has done valuable work in scouting throughout the campaign, and especially during the operations in question. On Jan. 15 they were actively engaged. A patrol drew the enemy's fire from a kopje near a sharp bend of the river. Our men took shelter in a donga, where they remained, returning the fire until the artillery on Spion Hill had silenced the enemy.

March 1, when the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith appeared about 10 a.m. on the notice-board. The crowd, which had already assembled, immediately raised enthusiastic cheers, and very soon the concourse had become so dense that all traffic had to be stopped for the day. The Lord Mayor made the announcement shortly before ten o'clock, but for some time after, so enthusiastic were the demands for his reappearance that he came forward and delivered a short speech, at the conclusion of which the crowd sang the National Anthem, "Rule, Britannia," and "Soldiers of the Queen." Nothing could induce the multitude to disperse, and amusing incidents began to abound. Shortly after one o'clock there

about five o'clock a party of British soldiers were seen at the foot of Bulwana. A rush was made to meet them, and amid a scene of indescribable joy, relief came to Ladysmith. From Mr. Prior's pencil we publish this week many most interesting pictures of the siege.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CONTINGENTS.

The departure of the second contingents of troops from Australasia for South Africa was marked by the same demonstrations and "send-offs" with which half the Empire is now familiar. They mustered one hundred mounted riflemen strong, with a mounted machine-gun detachment, a Colt gun, and transport-wagons; and they marched through the streets with an escort of the local Volunteers, and in the company of the second New South Wales contingent, which shared with them their passage in the s.s. *Surrey*.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S BIRTHPLACE.

While the Empire at large has been celebrating the release of Sir George White from Ladysmith, and all eyes have been turned towards Lady White as a visitor to the Queen at Windsor, one Irish town must have been the possessor of a thrill of exultation all its own. Sixty-five years ago next July the long-besieged hero of Ladysmith was born at Rock House, Port Stewart, County Derry. It is near to Coleraine and near to Portrush. Memories of its bracing breezes must have swept across the mind of Sir George White during the sultry days in South Africa.

THE BISLEY HOMES.

Lord Pirbright has given a site at Bisley on which the building trades of Great Britain have had the happy thought of erecting, as their thank-offering to the Army, six Homes and a Recreation House for Discharged Soldiers. This gift, which means in money something like £25,000, is managed by the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, of which Princess Christian is President, and which has appointed a sub-committee for the purpose. The homes are pretty grouped according to a design by Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, in a semicircle.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD AT CALCUTTA.

The Bishops of the Province of India and Ceylon are accustomed to meet in Synod at stated periods for the



OFFICERS OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS AND OTHERS IN THE FIELD.

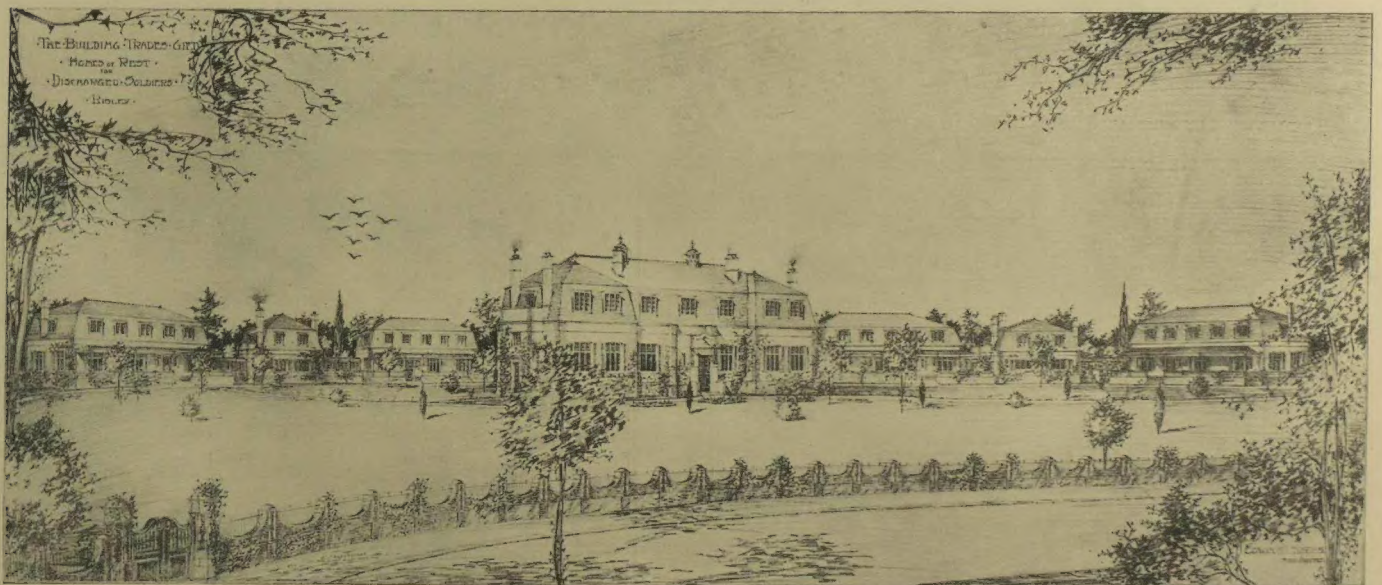
Photograph supplied by the Rev. W. S. Jaffray, Chaplain to the Highland Brigade.

The names of the officers, reading from left to right are—First Row: Lieutenant Man (Hampshire Regiment); Lieutenant White (son of Sir George White); Captain Probyn, R.A.M.C.; Captain Dingwall; Lieutenant Dalrymple Hay; Rev. W. S. Jaffray; Captain Eyles; Second Lieutenant Grant-Duff. Second Row: Captain Crawford; Captain Kerr, D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonel McBean, C.O.; Captain and Brevet-Major Campbell; Major and Quartermaster Carlaw; Lieutenant McLaren. Third Row: Lieutenant Mitford; Second Lieutenant Lockley.

appeared on the scene a long procession of Stock Exchange men, each carrying a flag and cheering lustily. The humours of the situation have been recorded by our artist in a manner worthy of the occasion.

MR. PRIOR'S WAR PICTURES.

Our special correspondent, Mr. Melton Prior, who has been in Ladysmith throughout the siege, arrived at Durban at ten o'clock on the night of March 2. He had left Ladysmith at five in the morning, driving to Colenso in a cart.



THE BUILDING TRADES' GIFT TO THE NATION: HOMES OF REST FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AT BISLEY.

Then, making a rush for it, they escaped from their difficult position with the loss of one man only. In that affair the patrol was out nearly twenty-four hours.

LADYSMITH DAY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

It may be safely said that within the memory of even elderly people there has been no such extraordinary scene as that which took place outside the Mansion House on

Mr. Prior reports that the relief came quite unexpectedly. About luncheon time on the Thursday he heard the sound of the garrison's 4.7 in. gun, and on ascending Poundbury Hill, he found that the garrison was shelling the enemy's position at Bulwana. It soon became apparent that the Boers on Bulwana were struggling to remove their big gun, which showed that something important was in the wind. As the afternoon wore on it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat, and

discussion of the many important questions which affect the Church in that Empire. The Synod held in Calcutta last January was the first presided over by the new Metropolitan, Dr. Welldon, the well-known ex-Head-Master of Harrow School. Since the last Synod all the three most prominent sees have been vacated by the retirement, after long service, of their occupants, and filled by new appointments. The Bishops remained a week in Calcutta.

WITH THE GUARDS, GORDONS, AND LANCERS AT MODDER RIVER AND ENSLIN

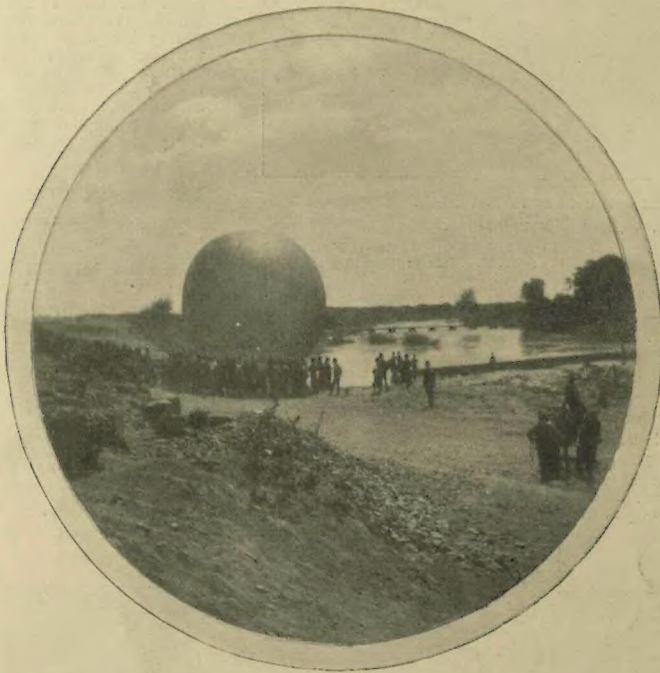
Photographs by Captain J. F. Forrest, R.A.M.C.



IN THE CAMP OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS AT ENSLIN.



FORD ACROSS TO THE GUARDS' CAMP.



BALLOON BEING INFLATED AT DAWN NEAR THE GUARDS' CAMP.



FITTING PACK-SADDLES ON MULES.



THE ONLY PUBLIC-HOUSE.



SCENE IN THE MESS-HOUSE OF THE 9TH LANCERS.



THE JUST REWARD OF TREACHERY: A MOUNTED BOER WHO FIRED ON MAJOR WOODS, R.A.M.C., WHILE ATTENDING A WOUNDED OFFICER, SHOT BY THE OFFICER'S CORPORAL.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



AN ANXIOUS WATCH: LOOKING FOR SIGNS OF BULLER'S ADVANCE FROM OBSERVATION HILL, LADYSMITH.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.



THE 18TH HUSSARS PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

From a sketch by Lieutenant E. D. Knox, R.A.M.C.



THE 1ST DIVISION CROSSING THE TUGELA RIVER ON THE WAGON DRIFT PONTON BRIDGE.

From a sketch by Lieutenant E. D. Knox, R.A.M.C.

T H E S I E G E O F L A D Y S M I T H.



MARKSMEN KEEPING DOWN THE FIRE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS FROM AN ADVANCED POSITION AT KING'S POST.

From a sketch by our Special Artist, M. Melton Prior.

T H E S I E G E O F L A D Y S M I T H .



UNINJURED: A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

During a reconnaissance, a shell burst under a trooper of the 15th Hussars without injuring man or horse.—NOTE BY MR. PRIOR.

MARCH HARES.

There is a savour of spring warmth in the keen easterly wind that dries the ridges of the freshly turned furrows, and hurls the rooks, tossing and buffeting, above creaking elm-tops in the vale. The sky wears its most vivid blue, and the sun pours its moonlike rays on the banks of fully opened primroses and golden celandine. Over the glebe titlarks flash up, and, caught by the gust, are blown away like a mere handful of feathers thrown into the air. The house-sparrows, trailing long straws from their beaks, beat and "tack" against the blast as they fly to gain the eaves and ivy of the homestead. On the brief pauses of the wind come the strange bubbling sounds of penned flocks, the deeper cries of the ewes mingling with the thin bleatings of ungainly lamkins, producing an incessant tumult of voices in protest.

The day, with its brilliance, stress of gust with swaying trees, and speeding of myriad wavelets on the glistening stream, yields sign of the vigorous energy of winter conflicting with spring. At the chill dawn peewits hailed above the grey meadows, and blackbirds shuddered in the

In the rushy field where marsh marigolds are in flower two doughty jacks amble up to one another with pugnacious menace. They leap in the air, wrestling, tearing, till they fall on their sides, and deal tremendous thumps with their hind feet. You may stalk close enough to hear their savage grunts, and to see the fur fly as they rip and grapple. These combats are common for a week or two. They are the prelude to pairing and the merry nuptials on the moonlit sward. During the intervals of these bouts and gladiatorial displays the hares resort to fields of sweet and succulent wheat-stalks, where they feast freely. Maybe this stimulative fare is chosen for its peculiar quality, as savages use certain kinds of wheat at seasons of love and war, inciting furor of passion and valour. Riotous in repletion, the March hares sally out of the green corn, leaping, frisking, rushing hither and thither in zigzags. In the morning the farmer notes the nibbled shoots of his cherished field, and mutters of nooses and spring-traps, thanking the powers that be for the Ground Game Act.

Now is the poacher's prime opportunity for thinning out the numbers of this all too scarce animal. Prowling by night, with his lurcher and his wires, the poacher

fleetness, he tires his trembling victim into helpless surrender.

Living thus in the midst of alarms, the hare is one of the alertest of our quadrupeds. His hearing is acute, his scenting power highly developed, while he possesses an excellent memory and intelligence. A March hare that has struggled free from a poacher's net will never be caught again in the toils; and in countries hunted by harriers, the toot of a horn will recall past perils to crouching Wat. Yet a simple slip-noose of thin brass wire adjusted from a stick two hands-breadth high from the ground will catch a hare when set in his usual path or "smoot." And, with all his wariness, a hare fails sometimes to note the spring-trap laid for rabbits. In getting up, when startled from his form, his size endangers him from the spread of shot from the breechloader; and, despite his speed, a well-aimed charge rolls him on his flank before he is out of range.

To such as love to wander afield when the green grows over the earth, the gambols of our March hares are as pleasant to note as the blossoming of the sloe-bush, the timid peeping of violets, the resurrection of the tortoise-



THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH: PLUCKY COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

FACSIMILE OF SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

Colonel Stoneman, D. A. A. G. for Supplies, remained daily at his post under a very heavy fire. This example of pluck influenced his clerks. On the Colonel's table is a 95 lb. projectile from the Boer gun "Puffing Billy."—NOTE BY MR. PRIOR.

straws, tuneless in the shrowd whistling of the wind by their half-built nests. But towards midday the sun soared in the blue, the long-imprisoned beetle crept forth in sheeny mail, the viper came from its harbour of dry gorse-spikes, the daisy expanded its petals, and, taking heart, the song-birds lifted their notes in the sheltered coppice, gladly confirming the tokens of springtide.

At this time hares are holding wildest, maddest revelry, tournament, and trials of speed. They romp, and fight, and race in one field, in parties of five or six. The placid does sit up to watch their gallants contesting for their capricious favours; or, with coquettish pranks, they attract a group of rival suitors to the lists of chivalry. Sometimes a skittish doe flies down the wind, inciting to pursuit. In the fleetest imaginable chase the brown nymph lures on a pair of followers, across the fallow, over plough-furrows, and up to the bare yellow down. They strain every sinew in a neck-to-neck race, topping the turf banks at a leap, darting through hedge-gaps, and startling the huddled sheep in the fold. Nothing swerves the pursuers from their headlong course. You may hear the thud, thud of their nimble feet as they dash by, almost within your touch. Stand in their way, and they will not budge till they are close upon you.

selects a favourite jousting-ground of hares. The hedge is laid with snares; the well-trained dog quarters the field, driving the game to the fences, or to the gateway, where the long net is set. There is a rush, a struggle, a sharp scream, and poor Wat's days are over. Other foes, not of the human species, also harass hares in this time of spring's sprightly madness. Where the marten survives, the hare is tracked down and surprised by this agile and truculent beast; and even the little weasel proves that the wily hare can be taken unawares by the exercise of superior cunning. But most feared of four-footed enemies is the fox. If the spring is early, vixens may be suckling cubs in the latter end of March. Meanwhile, their consorts provide the larder with dainties, and when rats, moles, and rabbits pall on the palate, Reynard sneaks in search of frolicsome hares; he stalks in the shade of the hedgerows at midnight, using his keen nose, pricking his ears, glaring with amlet eyes as he crouches to watch the hares at play. A hapless jack ventures near the ambush; the fox leaps out, and then begins a long hunt over lea and through spinney. When scent is hot, "puss" may take to the highroad and run straight, hoping to baffle her pursuer; but the fox steadily follows on the trail, till, with sheer persistence rather than

shell butterfly, and the bursting of brown buds of the chestnut-tree. Yet up and down the country they tell us that this merry sprite of the downs is doomed to disappear ere long. The struggle for survival is severe among hares; for many risks of life beset them, and more hands are raised to destroy them year by year. One day the last of the swift-footed race will come "leaping over the crest of the hill," seeking in vain for a mate in the old haunts among the thistles. His March madness will be no longer a frenzy of joy, but an access of profound melancholy at the revival of imperious instinct. Grey and gaunt, he will pass like a spectre among the potato patches of the compulsory cultivator and squat dejectedly on dismal slag-heaps of the new civilisation.

But this is sad foreboding! We would fain believe that our poets and field-naturalists will not plead bootlessly for the preservation of the hare. There are needs of the soul and senses that commercial activity and the worship of lucre cannot appease; and when we are wiser and yet simpler, we will not forfeit the delight of companionship with brute and bird, and the inspiration of wild wood and open moor, for all the value of script and dividend.

G. M.



Photo. Watson, Robertson, Pictorialist.

1. Lieutenant Otto, Wounded.
2. The Hon. J. L. H. Petre, Killed.
3. Captain Knappe, Wounded.
4. Lieutenant Boonworth.

5. ———
6. Lieutenant Prettjohn.
7. Dr. Densuan.
8. Lieutenant Steer.

9. ———
10. Quartermaster for Clifton.
11. Lieutenant Brown, Wounded.
12. Lieutenant Martins, Wounded.

13. Captain Bettington, Wounded.
14. Colonel Thorneycroft.
15. Captain Morris.
16. Lieutenant Sargent.

17. Captain Hendry.
18. Lieutenant Flower-Hills, Missing.
19. Lieutenant Jenkins, Killed.
20. Lieutenant Piddock, Wounded.

OFFICERS OF THORNEYCROFT'S HORSE.



Photo. Gurney, Adelaide.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA: SCENE AT THE JUNCTION OF KING WILLIAM STREET AND HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE.



THE GOOD NEWS IN THE CITY: SCENE OUTSIDE THE MANSION HOUSE ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

INCREDIBLE FANCIES FROM FRANCE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Ever since the victory of Omlurman and its sequel, the Fashoda incident, the French have systematically labelled and lampooned the English. During the last six months—i.e., since the outbreak of the war in South Africa—both the libels and the lampoons have increased in virulence. I am not prepared to say that this constant railing and jeering has appreciably decreased the influx of English visitors to the capital, the Riviera, and the summer resorts; nevertheless, my common-sense tells me that there must be some English men and women whose resentment has kept them away from France. At the same time, I do not claim to be the only observer of French affairs foreseeing the inevitable consequences of this campaign of reckless vituperation, as far as our participation in the promised delights of the forthcoming Exhibition is concerned. There are many hard-headed Parisian shopkeepers and hotel-proprietors—not to mention manufacturers and theatrical managers—all of whom could give me odds in that respect and beat me. All these could influence their Deputies, and even a certain category of newspapers—the very category that has been most blatant—and induce them to moderate their invective against us; for it should be borne in mind that both the Deputy and the scribe in France are in much more frequent communication with their constituents and their readers than is the case with us.

Hence I have been puzzling why said shopkeepers, Bonifaces, theatrical managers, and manufacturers do not take steps in that direction. I fancy I have got the key to the enigma. The French do not care whether the English visit the Exhibition or not. In fact, they would prefer their not doing so, inasmuch as the money thus saved will go to swell the indemnity they, the English, will have to pay after the successful invasion of England by the French, which is projected to take place immediately after the termination of the World's Fair. There are at present three separate committees at work, devising plans to that effect, and I have had particulars of their labours given to me in sober earnest by an intelligent Frenchman, who is as often in London as in Paris, and who, of course, laughs at the whole of the scheme, insisting, nevertheless, on the absolute truth of his statement. According to him, there has been, thus far, no definite decision with regard to the captain who is to revive the rôle of William the Conqueror; "but"—I am quoting my informant's words—"I shall not be surprised if the choice should fall on Mercier. The only objection to him at present is the suspicion of his being in the confidence of the Duc d'Orléans." Now, though the whole of this may read as a huge joke, I feel absolutely confident of the existence of those three committees. More than that I do not know.

The subject of the Duc d'Orléans—and, for the matter of that, of the rest of his family, whether living or dead—I would willingly avoid in these columns. Of one thing, however, the reader may rest assured. The indignation aroused in England by the publication of his now notorious letter to Willette is not shared in France. If anything, it has raised him in the estimation of many who hitherto have been inclined to regard him in the light of a nonentity. They are disposed to look upon him as the possible avenger of France's wrongs at the hands of England. In a very few days hence the curtain will rise upon M. Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," in which Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt will impersonate the only legitimate offspring of the First Napoleon—namely, the King of Rome, otherwise the Duke of Reichstadt. I have not the remotest notion of the plot of the play, but the reader may be aware of the existence of a legend accusing the English of having poisoned the young Prince. The tradition has not died out. The history of the theatre during the First Revolution has taught us the facility of the French for twisting the most innocent passages of a drama, and sometimes the whole of the drama, into allusions bearing upon the events of the day. That facility is still theirs. It was the cause of the unwarranted success respectively of M. Henri de Bornier's "Fille de Roland" and of M. Parodi's "Rome Vaincue." It was the cause of the undeserved fall of Sardou's "Thermidor."

A few of the lines in M. Rostand's play, and entirely unpremeditated on his part, may be twisted by this night's audience into a connection between Napoleon's son and the great-grandson of Louis Philippe. The recollection of the hospitality the English extended to the latter and his family will not outweigh the memory of the martyrdom Sir Hudson Lowe inflicted on the vanquished of Waterloo; and Prince Gamelle may suddenly rise into popularity on the crest of that historic wave. I say "may," not "will" or "shall"; because I am conscious of dealing with a people as unstable as the wind, and prone to be swayed hither and thither by the passions of the moment. I am above all conscious of dealing with a people to whom the most absurd cock-and-bull stories appear like gospel truth.

I know I am dealing with a nation who maintained for several years that Napoleon III. was not a prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe, and that Vivier, the cornet-player who died at the beginning of last week at Nice, took his place. Being aware of all this, I do not wish to predict anything. There is one thing, though, I should like to point out, albeit that *The Illustrated London News* is essentially a non-political and non-controversial paper. The inhabitants of Bedlam and Colney Hatch, mad though they are, are kept under control by the consciousness of their keepers' never-ceasing vigilance. Now and again, however, a few of the most incurable break out, and unless they were quickly and effectually isolated, their violence would spread. Englishmen have been content to look with a kind of good-natured scepticism upon the vagaries habitually indulged in by the French with regard to them. Is it not time to substitute for that good-natured scepticism a stern vigilance? I only ask the question. It is not my province to supply the answer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

F DALRY.—We agree with you as to the non-importance of the dual; but 1. Kt to K7th (ch) is fatal.

F R B.—Thanks. We hope to make use of your information at some future time.

J K M (Rampton).—We do not recollect the circumstance; but if you will send the solution of your problem, we will report upon it at an early date.

W CUSTON (Belfast).—It shall appear.

J W D HOARE (Bognor).—(1) Solutions were duly acknowledged. 2. One and the same thing. (3) Q to R 6th.

G S JOHNSON (Cobham).—One of your three-move problems (K at K R sq) shall appear.

MRS. W J BAIRD (Brighton).—Many thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2907 received from Ramarsi Das (Mordabad); of No. 2908 from Ramarsi Das and Walter St. C. Lord (Santa Barbara, California); of No. 2909 from Ramarsi Das (Mordabad); of No. 2911 from C. Field, junior (Athal, Mass.); of No. 2912 from J. Bailey (Frank C. Field, junior (Athal, Mass.)); of No. 2913 from J. Muxworthy (Hook), H. I. L. (Italy), P. R. Hickering, Alfred W. Smith, Inspector J. T. Palmer (Nelson), Rev. C. B. Sewell (St. Austell), Eugene Henry (Becky), Dr. Spender (Bath), Captain J. A. Chailie (Great Yarmouth), M. T. Stevens (Malvern), M. Maude (Skipton), and Herbert Gray (Moseley).

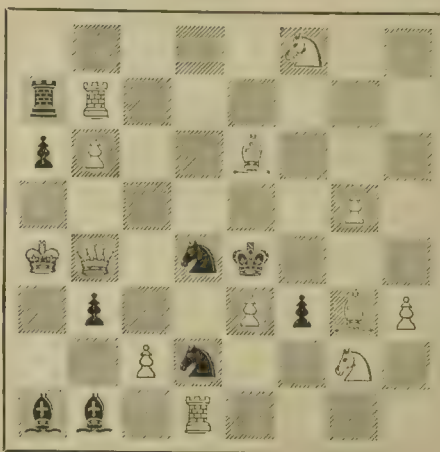
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2914 received from Edward J. Sharpe, R. Nugent (Southwold), E. W. Moore (Brighton), C. M. A. B. Miss D. Grogan, J. F. Moon, F. Duly, J. Muxworthy (Hook), Sorrento, R. Winters (Canterbury), T. Roberts, Rev. A. Mays (Bodford), H. S. Brundreth (Barrist), Rupert Rogers (Stratford), Charles Burnett, M. A. Eyre (Folkestone), H. Le Jeune, S. G. Roberts (Kensington), W. A. Darnard (Uppingham), W. H. Bohn (Worthing), P. J. Candy (Norwood), Alpha, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), P. J. S. (Hampstead), W. R. B. (Clifton), H. Warburton Lee (Whitechurch), Shadforth, H. W. Satow (Liscard), and C. H. H. (Clifton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2913.—By H. B. BRISTON.

WHITE. BLACK. Any move

1. Q to R 6th. 2. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 2916.—By S. P. PAVES (Bombay).



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

The following game between Messrs. A. SCHWARZ and J. VON POEPLER was awarded the brilliancy prize in the recent Vienna Tournament.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q takes R P	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th	16. Kt to K 4th	
3. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th		
4. B to K 4th	B to K 5th		
This leads to more lively play than the less aggressive variations resulting from P to B 3rd.			
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	17. Q to R sq	R to K 3rd
6. P to B 3rd	Castles		
7. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	18. B to K 5th	B to Q 2nd
8. B to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd	19. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
9. Castles	R to K sq	20. Kt takes P	R to Q 3rd
	B to B sq	21. P to K B 4th	P takes P
This peculiar defence leads Black into difficulties.			
10. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. Q takes P	Q to K sq
11. B to R 4th	Kt takes Kt	23. P to K 4th	R to K 3rd
12. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 4th	24. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
13. P takes Kt	P takes B	25. P resigns	
14. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq		

If White once gets Q to B 5th all is over. The ending is unanimously good.

Another game in the same Tournament between Messrs. K. WOLFF and S. ALAPIN.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q takes K P	B to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to K 5th	R to K 5th	17. Q to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd	18. Kt to K 4th	K to B 2nd
5. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. K R to K sq	P to K R 4th
6. Kt to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	20. Kt to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. P to Q 3rd	K R to K sq
8. P to B 3rd	R to K 4th	22. K R to Q R sq	Q R to Q sq
9. Kt takes R	R P takes Kt	23. Q to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd
10. Kt to K 6th		24. Q to Kt 4th	B to K 5th
This gives Black an opening for attack. P to K 5th shuts him in, and is better.			
11. B to K 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	25. P to K 3rd	B to Q 4th
12. B takes Kt	K takes R	26. Kt takes P	Q takes Kt
13. Castles	P takes P	27. Q takes P	R to K 5th (ch)
14. B takes Kt	P takes B		
15. Q to Q 2nd			
White must resign the Pawn, but all Black wins.			

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the Name and Address of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for.

BOOKS TO READ.

LONDON: MARCH 6, 1900.

Four novels! But when they deal with other countries, and introduce fresh scenes, uncommon characters, and varied ways of living, it is not difficult to persuade the conscience that such a debauch is really improving reading. Open Mr. Ralph Connor's "The Sky Pilot" (Hodder and Stoughton) and you are in the shadow of the Rockies in the Foothill Country, just over the Canadian border. You have reached Swan Creek from the little railway-station in Montana in a lumbering wagon drawn by oxen. This is Mr. Ralph Connor's second book (the name is assumed), and with ordinary luck "The Sky Pilot" should find a large public. Mr. Connor has the story-teller in him: his characters live; he does not write about them—they express themselves; and he is able, owing to his sincerity and the breadth of his sympathy, to make a book whose motive is religious, vital. In inferior hands "The Sky Pilot" would have been but a good specimen of Sunday-school literature, for the plot in brief is this: In the midst of a little company of rough, happy-go-lucky men, who sought to find in a remote frontier village a spot where they could forget and be forgotten, suddenly appears a youthful missionary—delicate but determined. Received with derision, he conquers them one by one, and conquers the reader, too, by the inherent sweetness and bravery of his character. He strengthens and brightens individual lives, and, having done his work, dies on the eve of the opening of the church he has built. That is all, and yet so admirably is the thing done, so well observed, that there cannot be two opinions as to its quality.

There is no ethical or religious significance in Mr. R. W. Chambers's "The Cambric Mask" (Macmillan), another individual novel. All who read his "King in Yellow," that powerful study of insanity, and his vigorous stories of the Franco-German War await a memorable novel from his pen. They still wait. "The Cambric Mask" is the work of a clever writer, but it lacks the broad human note. Like Mr. Connor, he tells of man on the skirts of civilisation. The people of "The Cambric Mask," the scene of which is laid in Mohawk County of New York State, are mainly rogues, but they are a vigorous, masterful lot, and their language is racy. The book goes with a swing, and is quite readable, yet I find myself left wondering a little why Mr. Chambers should have written it. The answer would seem to be—I do not speak from knowledge—that Mr. Chambers is an ardent entomologist: for the principal character, and the character on whom the most pains have been lavished, is an entomologist, whose knowledge is so thorough as to dispel the suggestion that the author crammed entomology for the purpose of writing the story. Well, having decided upon his hero, the author's next business was to invent a contrast. What better than a company of White-Riders, wearers of cambric masks, banded together to persecute the entomologist and drive him from the district. Add a girl in love with the entomologist and connected by blood ties with one or more of the White-Riders, invent a substantial reason why the White-Riders should want to rid the country of the entomologist, and there is the plot, with opportunity for fighting, love-making, and strong characterisation.

"Their Silver Wedding Journey," by Mr. W. D. Howells (Harper and Brothers) is a novel for the middle-aged whose sympathies have not withered with advancing years. Ample leisure is necessary for those who would enjoy the writings of this esteemed and prolific veteran. Adventures are not for Mr. Howells. The only adventures that happen to the majority of men and women are those of moods and emotions, and in analysing these Mr. Howells is an adept. Age has changed his method, not his manner. In "Their Wedding Journey," published a long time ago, he discussed the little loves of youth in the persons of a cultured couple; in "Their Silver Wedding Journey," published the other day, we fraternise with the same couple, Mr. and Mrs. March, and a love affair is still the motive of the book, but Mrs. March is now a looker-on—a gentle puller of wires. She has developed into a match-maker, and Mr. March is more interested in that delicate art than he would care to admit. The story passes at Calabard, whither the "tired" magazine editor, now well on in the fifties, has gone with his wife to recuperate. The couple in whom they are interested are a young journalist (most of Mr. Howells's heroes are writers) and a beautiful New York girl. Moreover, it is a novel of travel, the travel of first-class hotels and first-class carriages, and all is gentle and subtle and and ladylike; but, as I have said, leisure is needed for the proper reading of "Their Silver Wedding Journey."

Ouida's hatred of oppression, her sympathy for the poor, and for dumb animals, has always been present in her work; but in her latest book "The Waters of Maron" (Fisher Unwin), it is her main concern. The story tells of the unsuccessful struggle made by the inhabitants of an Italian village, through their leader and their priest, against the granting of a concession by the Italian Government to a commercial syndicate. The syndicate propose to divert the river Edera that flows through the village, and in the end they gain the day, although the story stops short of the actual operation. It does not sound a promising theme, but in the hands of so accomplished a writer as Ouida the narrative enchains if it does not thrill. It is an open-air book, a book of simple folk driven to desperation, driven to death, by the selfishness and greed of those in authority. It is told with art, but it is too partisan. The tyranny of the Oppressors is too savage, too consistent, the brutality of the soldiers who are sent to quell the village resistance is too savage, too melodramatic. Ouida's partisan-ship is as violent and as wilful as a party newspaper's leading article. But that very intensity of feeling stands her in good stead when her heart is touched. How well she can draw a village priest! Don Silverino—simple, loving, learned, with Krugianer shrewdness and an iron will—lives. On the last page, quite unexpectedly, he becomes a Cardinal. What a novel Ouida could write if she would set herself to continue his career!

QUILL.

Rambler.

Doris.

Powerful.

Penelope.

Monarch.

Catalonia.



SIMON'S TOWN, OUR NAVAL STATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, SHOWING H.M.S. "DORIS," NOW CRONJÉ'S PRISON.

Photograph by Miss Marie Hulson, Rondebosch.



ATHLETIC GROUNDS, GREEN POINT COMMON, CAPE TOWN, LIKELY TO BE USED TO ACCOMMODATE BOER PRISONERS.

From a Photograph by Scallan, published by Dennis Edwards, Cape Town.

WITH CAPTAIN PERCY
SCOTT IN DURBAN.

Newspapers are not always discreet in war-time, and it fell to the lot of Captain Percy Scott, of her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, Commandant of the Port of Durban, to order the suppression of the *Review and Critic*, published in that town. The newspaper had, in fact, lived too frankly up to its name. It had reviewed the *Generals* and criticised the campaign in terms quite familiar in London, but calculated to cross an army and its officers when they stood at their heads upon the spot. It was a fluid; and Captain Percy Scott, as an Expeditionary Force of blue-jackets to quell the too encroaching flood of ink let loose on the townsfolk of Durban, Captain Mullins, of the *Terrible*, took the task in hand. The editor and staff of the offendingly frank paper were requested to leave their chairs; the stock was seized; and the door was officially shut, a notification to that effect being chalked up, not quite effectively enough on a first attempt, by an artistically minded blue-jacket. Another blue-jacket had carried a candle, as if about to take part in a ceremony of excommunication; but its less symbolic uses soon became apparent, for the blue-jacket produced a stick of sealing-wax, melted it in the candle-flame, and sealed up the door.

Meanwhile, Captain Percy Scott had to deal with fighting foes—a more congenial task than the silencing of indiscreet friends. Consequently he designed a carriage to take to the front a 17-in. gun, to which the name of "Lady Randolph Churchill" was given. After Spion Kop this gun did its best. General Buller's final advance on Ladysmith. It is to be



YACUL/PACIFIC

MARTIAL LAW IN DURBAN: SHUTTING UP THE "REVIEW AND CRITIC" OFFICES FOR INDISCREET CRITICISM OF CERTAIN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From a sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.

seen in our Illustration on the new rail-truck, shelling the enemy's big guns near Colenso, Lieutenant Richards, R.N., having it under his charge. Major-General Barton, shortly afterwards wounded, is shown standing beside Captain Percy Scott, watching the effect of the fire.

Captain Percy Scott, who is forty-seven years of age, has seen active service in Ashanti, on the Congo, and in Egypt. Having been Commandant of the Port of Durban during the time Ladysmith has been besieged, he must last week have experienced a release from the heaviest pressure of his responsibilities. The loyal population at Durban heard the news from Lord Dundonald with the greatest demonstrations of delight. Bells rang, guns were fired, flags fluttered in the summer air, and even if a public holiday had not been formally proclaimed, it would undoubtedly have been taken. A concourse of over ten thousand people gathered round the statue of the Queen. There were rounds and rounds of cheering, and patriotic speeches were delivered by the Mayor and other leading men. The proceedings were all the more hearty for the knowledge that the Natal Carbineers had been among the first troops of the Relief Column to reach the long-beleaguered garrison; and they were rendered not less so by the presence of the lady who had lent her name to the "Lady Randolph Churchill" gun.

To Captain Percy Scott, it will be remembered, fell the difficult duty of trying Mr. Marks, accused of being a spy. That was the Mr. Marks whose life was rated in advance by the Boers as being the equivalent of that of six British officers; a valuation which, happily, was never put to the test.



General Barton. Captain Percy Scott.

GENERAL BULLER'S FINAL ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.—THE NEW RAIL-TRUCK 47-IN. NAVAL GUN, "LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL," SHELLING THE ENEMY'S BIG GUNS AT COLENZO, FEBRUARY 7: GENERAL BARTON AND CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT, DESIGNER OF THE GUN-CARRIAGE, WATCHING THE EFFECT OF THE FIRE.

From a sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.



Drummond Road,
London, S.E.

March 10, 1900.

Madam,

Excuse a blunt question; Have YOU tried the **CREAM SANDWICH Biscuits**? They have been selling, millions of them. If other people like the taste of them, may you not be missing a chance? They are a little out of the ordinary run; two layers of biscuit are sandwiched together with a sweet cream material.

You might at least write for a sample through your Grocer; a postcard would do.

Yours truly,

PEEK, FREAN & CO.

Who wants the latest news from the Front?

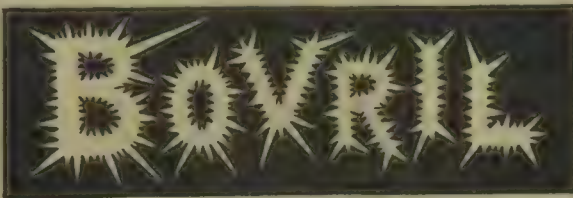
Residents in the Suburbs, Provinces, and indeed in any part of the United Kingdom, anxious for the latest news from the seat of war before they can receive their usual newspaper, may now be furnished (by telegram to their private address) with the **BOVRIL WAR BULLETIN** on the following terms—

1. These telegrams vary in length from half a dozen to fifty words. There are generally two a day; but the number and length of the messages are, of course, dependent upon the news that may come in.

2. Subscribers must pay in advance for the bare cost of the telegram at the post office rate of one halfpenny per word. They may send any sum they please from one sovereign upwards, and messages will be sent until the credit is exhausted. No account can be opened for less than £1.

3. Bovril Limited make no charge for their trouble; but subscribers must be customers, and to satisfy the Company on this point every sovereign remitted must be accompanied by the neck label torn from a bottle of Bovril of at least the 4 oz. size.

CAUTION.—In all cases give distinctly the shortest address that is sufficient for telegrams.



WAR CABLES.

All communications on the above subject to be made to and all remittances to be in favour of the Company's Advertising Agent, S. H. Benson, 100, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (Envelopes to be marked "Cables.")



LADIES' PAGE.

It is very interesting to know that both the Queen and her eldest daughter, certainly two of the most intellectually gifted and highly cultivated of the women of the passing century, are no less clever with their hands than with their minds. The Queen's two etchings (though, of course, they commanded a price to a certain extent fixed by loyalty and association rather than by pure artistic value) were sufficiently admired to bring two hundred and eighty guineas to the war fund, for which they were sold at Christie's; and we all know that her Majesty can both knit and sew excellently. But it is a newer piece of information that the Empress Frederick also has been able to prove her manual skill by working for the wounded and for the soldiers in the field of her Imperial Majesty's mother-country. The

undertaking. Even children, however, can knit pillows: simply strips in soft wool, long enough and wide enough to make a comfortable little head-rest when turned over and sewn along, and they can be stuffed either with vegetable down (bought at the upholsterers at small cost) or with old letters torn (not cut) into the *finest* of shreds.

Scotch Universities have distinguished themselves by their liberality towards women. St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh Universities were among the first to open their degrees and even some of their money prizes to women students, and the same seats of learning now are leading the way in granting honorary degrees to women specially distinguished in science or letters. Honorary degrees are given annually to selected eminent men by all seats of learning, but only two or three women have been so honoured as yet. St. Andrews and Aberdeen have already bestowed honorary degrees on ladies, and it is announced that Edinburgh University is about to confer the degree of LL.D. on Miss Eleanor Ormerod, the distinguished entomologist. Miss Ormerod knows all that there is to know about insects, and has especially studied the characteristics of, and the modes of fighting against, those that are destructive to fruit and vegetables. She has been for some years the officially appointed "Consulting Entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society"—to tell any applicants whether a particular insect or its larva is mischievous, and how to destroy it if so; and her "Doctorate" will be well deserved.

Mrs. Webb has given, as a memorial of her late daughter, Mabel Webb, M.B., the sum of £2000 to equip and house a museum and to provide laboratories at the Royal Free Hospital, London, where the women medical students get the hospital practice that is indispensable to their training. The opening of the new building was performed last week by Lady Hey, C.I., who testified by her presence to the value of the work done amongst the women of India by medical women trained at the school. Lady Hey took an active part in promoting this medical aid for the native women during her husband's term of Governorship in Bombay. Another interesting memorial of a woman's useful life is recorded from Liverpool. The late Miss A. J. Davies served for many years on the School Board of that town, and in appreciative remembrance of her valuable work the sum of £1138 has been raised by subscription, and has been vested in the School Board to form a fund to assist the needy amongst the City's pupil teachers to go through training colleges.

There has been the usual large number of marriages to anticipate the penitential season. Lord Northbourne's son was married to Miss Stogdon, who wore an uncommonly pretty gown of the traditional white satin, made with two deep flounces on the skirt, coming to above the knee, of accordion-pleated chiffon, each flounce again edged with narrow finely ruched chiffon, while the same narrow ruche as a heading to the top flounce was arranged on the skirt in Louis bows. On the bodice there appeared a finely gauged yoke of chiffon above a draped portion of the satin, a fall of fine rose point lace hiding the junction. The satin train hung from the shoulders, and was trimmed round with a chiffon ruching, formed into Louis knots at the corners. The bridesmaids at this wedding were also in white, just relieved by belts and choux at the left shoulder of blue ribbon, and by black tulle hats with blue ribbon bows. Another bride's train was effectively trimmed round with lace caught into cascades at frequent intervals by huge airy choux of chiffon; the yoke and sleeves were all of very finely gauged chiffon, and the bust-line was trimmed with a piece of lace drawn firmly over and fixed on with silver embroideries, with a large cluster of orange-blossom at the centre; a band of the same silver passementerie went down the seams of the skirt at each side of the front, so as to leave a centre tablier of lace.

Transparent Court trains are being made in considerable numbers for the approaching Drawing-Rooms. Printed and embroidered transparent fabrics are very beautiful for this purpose; and they are legion. Stripes alternating of a gauzy fabric and a crepon or grenadine worked upon in colours are effective; and short women are favoured by stripes in the train, saving them, as far as possible, from appearing dwarfed by the mass of material sweeping behind them. A black gauze and grenadine alternate stripe, embroidered on the grenadine stripe with pink and blue flowerets and green leaves, to be made up over a turquoise-blue petticoat and lining, with blue chiffon forming deep frillings round the train and fixed on with bows of black chiffon, is one design that is in preparation. Trains in such materials are best made in the form of what are known as *manteaux de cour*, square and wide, and flowing from the shoulders. Wavy bands of embroidery are supplied for trimmings on petticoats, and are to be had embroidered with every possible decorative material, from sparkling paillettes in silver or gold, tiny plaques of mother-of-pearl as iridescent as the moonlight on water or clouded over with a milky cast of sheen, jet as brilliant in its way as diamonds, steel that flashes like a warrior's helm, and silks in the faintest shades of tone. Motifs for separate application are of innumerable designs, the butterfly being favourite.

There is, indeed, an embarrassment of riches, and an inspection of what can be ordered is apt to reduce



A NOVELTY FOR THE POCKET.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of Queen Victoria Street and Oxford Street, London, have introduced a new pocket-knife, with original cartridge, blade, and finest steel blades engraved "Gallant Ladysmith," "Gallant Kimberley," and "Gallant Mafeking," respectively. They are sold at 36s. a dozen, or 6s. 6d. each; and 10 per cent. of the proceeds are devoted to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

the customer to a bewilderment that ends in her practically leaving the decision to the dress artist. Nor is that a bad thing to do if the artist be of sufficiently high quality to be thoroughly trustworthy in matters of taste and fashion's progress. But such absolutely perfect workers are as rare in the ranks of the *couturières* as in every other department of life, and their services are costly in proportion. We must always pay, as the French proverb says, "in purse or in person," and those of us who cannot give from our purses the immense prices required for the services of the great dressmakers must exercise our own taste and brains to help in producing the desirable effect of smartness and beauty combined. Hence the need for knowing how the stream is turning. A fashion article is useless to the wealthy and idle, or tasteless or careless



A PLEATED GOWN TRIMMED WITH VELVET.



A LIGHT CLOTH GOWN BRAIDED IN WHITE.

women, who do best for themselves by merely consulting a monarch of the world of dress. But quite ordinary dressmakers can do work satisfactorily if the customer have insight and observation enough to assist with ideas about her own "things."

Skirts will show more novelty than bodices in ordinary spring gowns. The models are many, and the selection of fashion is yet unmade; but certain it is that either draping or folding or trimming will be used on nearly every skirt. The choice ranges from the bands and the straps of the plain tailor-made to the pleatings, the kiltings, and the actual draperies caught up on the hip or the back of the smarter gowns. One of the favourite styles for soft materials is the side-pieces laid in flat pleats, leaving a plain tablier effect at the front, and a single or double box-pleat flattened down as much as possible by ironing at the back. For the very softest of fabrics, such as *crêpe-de-chine*, or taffetas, or the new silk crepon, graduated rows of gatherings are being run all round the top of the skirt for about six inches down; often these rows are shaped into a point at the centre like a Swiss belt, and the same gatherings are continued upwards to an equivalent point on the bodice, giving the effect of a Princess dress with a belt added. Other new model skirts have a tunic draped up to the back so as to draw it into a few folds at the left hip, which are caught under a buckle an inch or two from the top of the skirt behind. Of course this needs a separate foundation, on which the band of material round the foot to simulate the underskirt is stitched. A pretty novelty, not easy to describe clearly, but a pleasing change after long seeing plain and somewhat stiff designs, had a tunic draped up under a buckle to the front of the left hip, the folds thence carried round the hip in a manner worthy to be called a panier, and at the back passed under another buckle, whence the soft black cloth, of which the model was built, fell in a cascade of folds to the slightly trained end of the gown.

Pleated sides to the skirt as described above are shown in one of our illustrations, the tablier being further trimmed with bands of velvet fancifully arranged, while the bodice boasts a chiffon vest and side-pieces trimmed with lace. The other is a light cloth gown made with the ever-popular bolero, and braided in white.—FLORENA.

Empress has sent a gift of ten helmets, several pairs of stockings, and some other articles, all knitted by her own hands. It does not surprise me, however, for I have always believed on general principles (*a priori*) that a woman whose mind was developed by educational culture and trained in the greater affairs of life would surpass the ignorant and empty-headed when her attention was turned on the purely feminine accomplishments; and I have not failed to find that expectation confirmed by personal observation of life. Women of brains, like the mathematician Mary Somerville and the political economist Harriet Martineau, have also been famed among their friends for their domestic management, while it is the silly little ignoramus in deeper matters who can neither organise their households nor use their own fingers. The cleverest of my acquaintance are also the best housekeepers. Those who almost boast of their ignorance of wiler matters are likewise apt to be quite proud that they do not understand their own business of housewives. To boast of *not* knowing seems particularly silly, but we all have heard it done.

Knitting is not in such demand as it used to be before weaving by machinery had been brought to its existing perfection. Really, we can now buy garments so well shaped and so soft and pleasant in wear that the hand-work seems hardly useful enough to spend our time over. But, after all, there is the same charm about hand-work here that there is in regard to lace, or to plain needlework; there is a "something" that for ever distinguishes the individual product from the mechanically made article. Knitting, too, is such easy work. Once learned, it can be done in the semi-dark of the twilight, or while reading or talking; and the shawls, or the children's socks, and so on, that can be produced will be far nicer as well as more lasting than the machine-made ones that can be bought. Just at present it is the demand for comforts for the soldiers that causes knitting to be most in request. It is not every knitter who can shape a sock well, but for those who can there is a great field of usefulness, for the Cape winter that is now near at hand will demand warm foot-gear, and the long marches exhaust the men's supplies rapidly, and hand-knit socks wear wonderfully better than others. Helmets are still asked for, and jerseys, but the latter are a considerable

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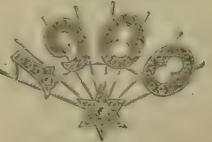
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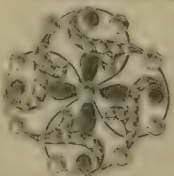
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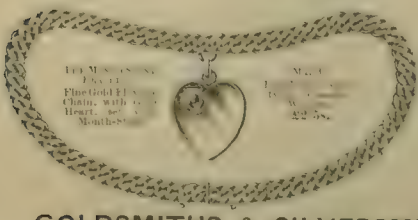


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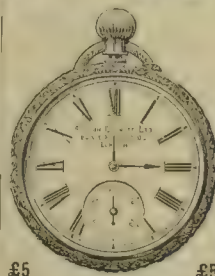
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 4, 1882) of his Highness the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., of White Lodge, Richmond Park, who died on Jan. 21, was proved on Feb. 28 by her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, the daughter, the value of the estate being £30,321. Subject to the gift of 1000 guineas, Austrian money, to his sister Princess Claudin of Teck for life, and then to his other sister, Princess Marie, Countess Hugel, for her life, he leaves all his property to his late wife, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck. She having predeceased him, the residue will be administered as though he had died intestate, and divided between his children.

The will (dated July 4, 1899), with two codicils (dated Nov. 20, 1896, and Feb. 12, 1900), of Mr. William Knight, of Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, who died on Feb. 12, was proved on Feb. 26 by Mrs. Annie Knight, the widow, Arthur Albert Knight, the son, and John Edward Pickering, the executors, the value of the estate being £184,307. The testator gives an annuity of £3000, his household furniture and effects, and the use, for life, of Horner Grange to his wife; and £500 each to his son and John Edward Pickering. Subject to the life interest of Mrs. Knight, he bequeaths his freehold residence to his son. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated March 29, 1894), with a codicil (dated March 9, 1898), of Mr. John Elin, of 33, Upper Hamilton

Terrace, N.W., who died on Jan. 6, was proved on Feb. 20 by Mrs. Anne Elin, the widow, Major John Edward Elin, the son, Thomas William Bischoff, and Edward Hovell Thurlow, the executors, the value of the estate being £147,217. The testator gives his leasehold house and stables, the furniture and domestic effects, and £100 to his wife; £499 to, and £1500 upon trust for, his daughter Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Mary Markes; £2000 each to his other children; £100 to his wife for distribution between his servants; £105 to Edward Hovell Thurlow; £500 to his sister-in-law Victoria Hitchens; £100 to his coachman, Richard Bunker; and £50 to his housemaid, Susan Allen. The residue of his property is to be held, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood, and then in equal shares for his children.

The will (dated April 10, 1899), with a codicil (dated April 13, 1899), of Mr. Frederick Lowten Spinks, J.P., D.L., serjeant-at-law, of Brenley House, near Faversham, who died on Dec. 27, was proved on Feb. 26 by William Barrow Simonds, sen., William Barrow Simonds, jun., and Edward Henry Busk, the executors, the value of the estate being £113,721. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Surrey County Hospital (Guildford); £500 to the Association for the Augmentation of Poor Benefices; £200 to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; £100 to the Diocesan Church Building Association (Canterbury) for East Kent; £300 to the Vicar and churchwardens of Chertsey, upon trust, to apply the income in keeping in repair the carillon of the parish church; £150 to the Vicar of Lavington as a

contribution towards the purchase of a peal of bells, and he instructs his executors to give a peal of bells to the parish church at Feltham (Middlesex), in the event of his not having presented them in his lifetime. He further bequeaths stock and cash amounting to over £8200, upon trust, for William and Eveleen Collyer; stock and cash exceeding £9500, upon trust, for Violet and Olive Collyer; £5350 London and South Western Railway Stock, upon trust, for Kathleen Spinks; £4670 North Eastern Railway Stock, upon trust, for Lilian Barnes; £4700 Great Western Railway Stock, upon trust, for Frederick William Spinks; £12,000, his interest in Brenley House, and all wines, plate, furniture, etc., not specifically bequeathed, to William Barrow Simonds, sen.; and very many other legacies. The Moulsey estate and all other his real property he bequeaths to the said W. B. Simonds, sen., for life, and then to William Barrow Simonds, jun. The residue of his personal estate he leaves in equal shares to W. B. Simonds, sen., and Kathleen Spinks.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1897), with a codicil (dated Oct. 24, 1898), of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of 15, Piccadilly, and 34, Belsize Grove, South Hampstead, bookseller, who died on Dec. 17, was proved on Feb. 23 by Bernard Alfred Quaritch, the son, Charlotte Quaritch, the daughter, and Edward Horace Wales, the son-in-law, the executors, the value of the estate being £38,782. The testator gives £15,000, upon trust, to pay £300 per annum to his wife, Mrs. Helen Quaritch, for life, and subject thereto for his

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being an entirely new word made up from the initials of the Manufacturers,

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daughters Charlotte and Mrs. Gertrude Wales; £105 to his wife; £105 each to his sister Caroline Quinich and Mrs. Jennings, and £5000 each to his daughters. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

The will (dated July 24, 1891) of Mr. Montagu David Scott, of 19, Lansdowne Place, Hove, who died on Jan. 15, was proved on Feb. 17 by William Harness Simpson, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £85,531. The testator gives his household furniture, carriages, and horses to his daughter, Lady Mabel Montagu Gordon, and £200 to his executor. His residuary estate is to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, for life, and then as she shall appoint and in default thereof, to his nephew, Sir Francis David Stubbald Scott, Bart.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1899) of Major Charles Bateson Harvey, 10th Hussars, who was killed in South Africa on Jan. 4, was proved on Feb. 23 by Sir Robert Grenville Harvey, Bart., the brother, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £14,465. The testator gives £1000 each to his brother and his sisters Florence Anne Tillyer, Caroline Georgina, and Diana Genevieve; and the residue of his personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Maria Harvey. He bequeaths his real estate to his wife for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in tail male.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1891) of Sir John Parnaby Lennard, Bart., of Wickham Court, West Wickham, who died on Dec. 21, was proved on Feb. 24 by Sir Henry Arthur Hallam Parnaby Lennard, Bart., the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £21,333. The testator, having made provision, by settlement, for his wife, Dame Isabella Lennard, leaves all his real and personal estate to his son.

The will (dated Feb. 22, 1896) of Mr. Charles Henry Charlesworth, of 6, Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, who died on Feb. 7, was proved on Feb. 23 by the Rev. Thomas Beedman Charlesworth, Charles Percy Charlesworth, and George Kenneth Charlesworth, the sons and executors, the value of the estate being £25,897. The

testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Sarah Georgina Charlesworth, for life or widowhood. Subject thereto he gives £100 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £50 each to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £500 to his son George Kenneth, and the ultimate residue between his children, except his daughter Mary.

The will and four codicils of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Radford Norman, K.C.B., of The Herne, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, who died on Dec. 16, were proved on Feb. 22 by Edward Thomas Mashiter and Molière Fabreton, the surviving executors, the value of the estate being £8115.

The will of General Edward Thomas Fasken, Indian Staff Corps, of 214, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, who died on Jan. 9, was proved on Feb. 20 by Mrs. Marion Grasset Fasken, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £992.

The will of Mr. William Ormsby Pooley, J.P., of Parkside, Knutsford, Chester, who died on Dec. 3, was proved on Feb. 16 by George Langshaw Merriman and Frank Merriman, the executors, the value of the estate being £5695.

CURRENT SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I observe that a good deal of interest is being taken in the question of the preservatives which are added to various foods, and that a wide divergence of opinion is represented in discussions regarding the effect of such preservatives on the healthy body. The substances which have been most carefully examined in this direction are boracic acid, so often used to preserve milk and other foods, and formalin or formic aldehyde. The conclusions at which one worker in this subject, Dr. A. G. B. Foulerton, has arrived are that, used in proper proportions—that is, practically in small quantities, sufficient to exert a preservative action on milk—

the substances just named do not exert any injurious action on the average adult. But in the case of invalids and children, consuming larger quantities of milk, these preservatives, it is held, may produce illness. There is another point which I think is deserving of public attention—namely, that where foods are preserved the fact should be made known to the consumer. Thus, a preserved milk would be labelled as such and sold as such, in contradistinction to a milk which was perfectly pure. Milk, of course, stands out as the one article of food which is of importance in this connection. Dr. Foulerton thinks that jam, pickles, cheese, and such foods need no preservative of special kind. Salicylic acid, for instance, he urges, has no need to figure in such foods at all; and where alcohol is supplanted as a preservative by something else, he rightly condemns this practice as a fraud. One may well rejoice that attention is being devoted to this all-important topic. Our health depends so largely on the foods we consume that it behoves our lawgivers to see that at least we obtain them free from deleterious admixtures.

I have been reading of late days a book which is not only of vastly interesting nature, but which should also prove a most valuable vade-mecum to all travellers. I refer to a work entitled "Health Abroad; a Medical Handbook of Travel," edited by Dr. E. Hobbhouse. This work is written by experts, who deal each with the quarter of the world he knows best, and the result of their labours is the compilation of a volume which, in these days of world-wide travel, should find a place in the valise of every wanderer. The information given is excellently detailed, and the many hints regarding the preservation of health under the different climatic and other conditions liable to be encountered abroad are invaluable. Provided with his Baedeker and this book, the traveller should be well armed at all points, and I opine medical men themselves will learn much from its pages regarding the suitability of climates for those who require change of air and scene.

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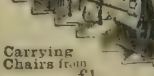
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discovery of a new mode of curing and preventing it must prove a boon to suffering humanity. I have lately been investigating the merits of an oscillating hygienic bed. This bed is constructed on an entirely novel principle. It is made to oscillate from head to foot, not from side to side, and in this respect differs from the cradle of our childhood's days, whose motion, I should say, is rather disturbing to the poor infant than otherwise. The bed is also made in couch shape. The movement is imparted to it by hydraulic means easily fixed, and can be graduated to any extent desirable. The movement is delightfully soothing, and not the slightest symptom of uneasiness is produced. The tired and wearied man resting on this couch passes off into a peaceful slumber, and the victim of sleepless nights, if I may judge from medical and other testimony, finds himself in Paradise. An automatic punkah arrangement has been fitted on the bed or couch so that in India the punkah-wallah may be dispensed with, and in hot weather at home we may be cooled as well as soothed.

The *Lancet* has been investigating the qualities of American cigarettes, and speaks very favourably of them.

The question, as the report points out, does not concern the effects of premature or excessive smoking, but those of smoking cigarettes only. It must be satisfactory to find a high degree of purity in cigarettes of American make. I think I can testify to the equal purity of cigarettes made in this country, the cheap rubbish, of course, always excepted. The real cigarette question is the temptation to smoke more than is good for one when tobacco is used in this form. I believe there is great reason in this contention. All the more reason then, that cigarettes should be pure, if, as is likely, the smoker consumes so many of them.

The Society of Women Artists suffers from the withdrawal of those who have made use of its exhibitions to attract notice, and have won popularity elsewhere. The result is that it must always be regarded as a *pépinière*, and be content with the work of artists "on the make." The present year's exhibition at the Society of British Artists is neither better nor worse than many of its predecessors. The largely increased wall space accorded to oil-paintings is, doubtless, in accordance with the wishes of

the more ambitious members of the body, but it is of doubtful expediency. The strength of the exhibition lies in its water-colours, and these are now relegated to the outer rooms. Among those who show to good advantage in this branch are Miss Thornycroft, Miss May Barton, Mrs. Marrable, Miss Freeman Kempson—the last named's "Evening at St. Deutenberg" is a good instance of what is attainable in painting Swiss scenery; while, on the other hand, Mrs. Jardine's "St. Moritz" is a proof of the unattainable—the real gradations of light upon snow and the transparency of the snow-surface of land and lake in midwinter. Among the oil-paintings one is chiefly struck by the strange want of imagination on the part of the artists; the subjects for the most part are commonplace, or the points of view conventional. Miss Fairman's dogs and cats are often well designed, but not always well carried out. Miss Stewart Wood's "First Breath of Autumn," Miss Elise Thompson's "Corner of the Shed," and Miss Annette Elias's "Ilex Grove" are among the most striking pictures, but there are many others which show much conscientious and painstaking work, though scarcely of sufficient merit to call for detailed notice.

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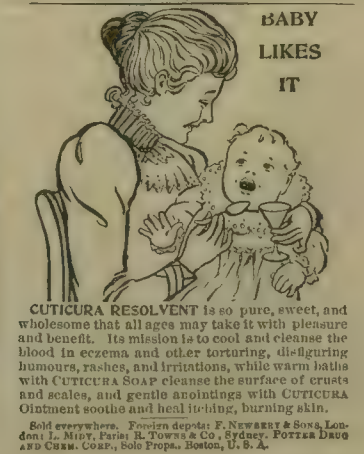
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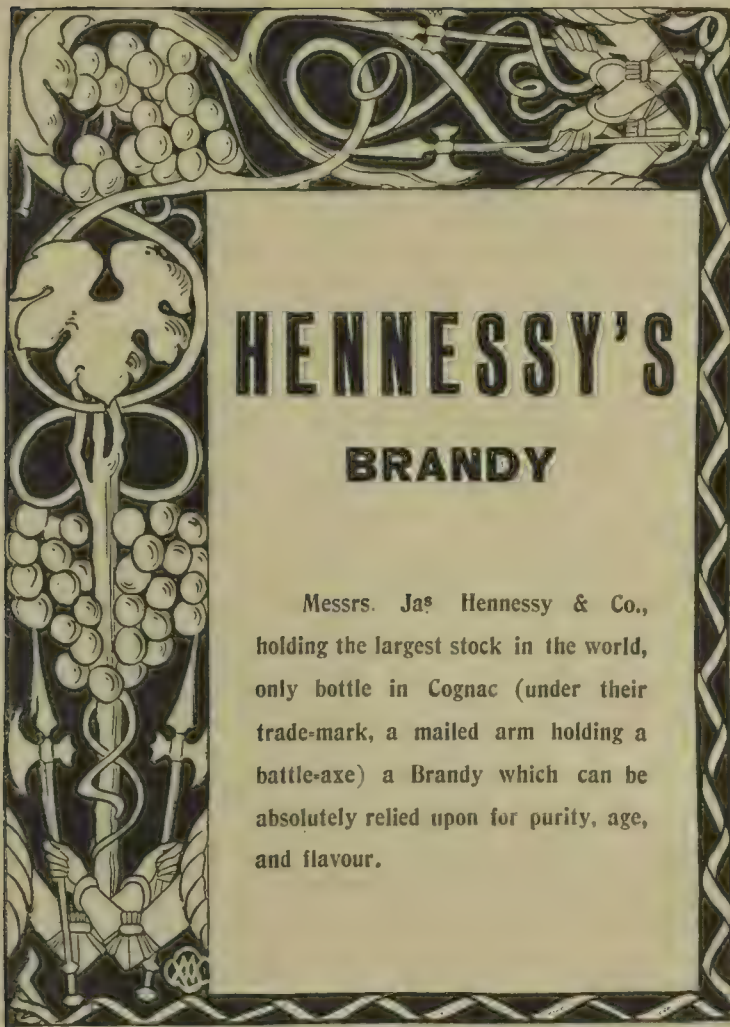


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"For four months I was suffering from Nausea, Flatulence, and Depression. 'Occasionally three days would pass without my having eaten solid Food. I tried various remedies which did good for a day or two, but the effects were not permanent. I thought at last I would try Guy's Tonic, and with great pleasure I have to inform you that I had only taken half a bottle before my Appetite returned, the Flatulence disappeared, and I am now as well as ever."

Testimony from a Medical Man.

"Gentlemen,—I enclose P.O., for which I request you to send me, by post, four bottles of Guy's Tonic. I have prescribed the Tonic to several people, who have derived much Benefit from it; but I may mention that all which I order myself is used by my Wife.—Yours faithfully, J. A. OSBOURNE, M.D."

A new size (Six Ounce) Bottle of Guy's Tonic, price 1s. 1½d., is now on Sale at all Chemists and Stores.

THE PIANOLA



Pianola in use with upright piano

WHEREVER THERE IS A PIANO THERE SHOULD BE A PIANOLA

THE PIANOLA multiplies the value of a piano, as it furnishes the medium by means of which any one, with or without technical knowledge, can play upon the piano practically any piece of music ever written for it. The musical classics of the great composers, the popular airs of the day, and both song and dance music are instantly available.

It supplies technique, the mechanical obstacle which has heretofore debarred the novice from musical expression and which has been acquired only at the expense of unlimited application by the great musicians.

The sixty-five fingers of the Pianola strike the sixty-five keys of the piano by means of a pneumatic, according to the technic of the composition, the elasticity of the air producing a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic attack that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

Expression, which alone crystallizes musical emotion, is entirely subject to the will of the performer. He may vary the touch, as a writer in the *Musical Courier* says,

From the feathery touch of a *Jenny* to the lion's touch of *Rubinstein*.

In other words, the Pianola, through semi-automatic methods, makes possible an individualized result.

The fact that the Pianola has eliminated the technical requirements of the player while preserving his entire power of direction over expression, tempo, touch, and tone colouring has excited the wonder of musical critics. It is significant that *the Pianola* is the only piano-player which has ever been endorsed by musicians.

It plays any piano. Any one can play it.

PRICE, £65

Our instruments are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers. If unable to call, send for catalogue H

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Special Notice.

E. Lazenby & Son Ltd. alone possess (and have possessed for over 100 years) the original recipe for Harvey's Sauce.

In the face of numerous imitations (all called Harvey's Sauce) the public who do not want an inferior substitute, should order from their grocer, simply

Lazenby's Sauce

and they will then be supplied with the Genuine Harvey's Sauce, every bottle of which bears the well-known label signed Elizabeth Lazenby.

"Lazenby's Sauce" is the only

GENUINE HARVEY'S SAUCE,

and is emphatically superior to the host of imitations which have of late years sought to profit by its great popularity at home and abroad.

As a delicious, appetising relish with Steaks, Chops, Cold Meat, Fish, &c., Lazenby's Sauce has a unique reputation.

NOTE.—As this is the only sauce of its kind manufactured by E. Lazenby & Son Ltd., "Lazenby's Sauce" is synonymous with "Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce."

RUSSIAN STRIDES OVER THE PAMIRS.

“Almost Asia: Travel and Sport in the Pamirs.” By Ralph P. Cobbold. Late 60th Rifles. (W. Heinemann.) British Imperialists who share Lord Rosebery's and Lord Kimberley's apprehensions of something possibly to happen either on the western or on the northern borders of Afghanistan whenever the present Amir of Cabul ceases to be the guardian of that country may find in this volume an addition to correct knowledge of an important part of the subject.

The northern dominions of the Amir Abdurrahman, including Balkh, Bamián, Kunduz, Badakshan, and Wakhan, stretch eastward hundreds of miles beyond the termination of the Hindu Kush mountain-range, which is the natural rampart of Cabul, and occupy the reverse side of the Western Himalayan ranges (Koh-i-Baba and Shah Koh), overlooking a portion of India, with the upper valleys of the river Indus, Kashmir, and Ladak or Little Tibet. In the highland region now under British control adjacent to Kashmir are the half-independent tribes of the Ghilghit, Hunza, Nagar, Yasin, and Chitral races, of whose sequestered life and peculiar customs we have heard much. A good road for British troops to march, as far as

Ghilghit, another road to Chitral, and a fort with a garrison at each place might be supposed to protect the frontier.

For anxious military or political students of the geography of Central Asia still predict some trouble or even danger from an impending Russian conquest of the Wakhan and Badakshan territories, which the ruler of Cabul may not be able to defend. Wakhan, along with the more extensive countries of Shingai, Roshan, and Darwaz, to the river Oxus, form part of the vast elevated table-land of Central Asia called “the Pamirs,” a region very thinly inhabited by Tajiks in one part and by Kirghiz in another, with a very poor soil and a severe climate; but to the east of this lies the Chinese Turkestan province of Kashgar, or Yarkand, with large towns and some trade. The question is not so much whether as when the advancing Russian Empire, which has already taken possession of Khiva, Khokand, Samarcand (Bokhara), of Tashkent, and of Merv, near Herat, will step quite across the Pamirs for the easy appropriation of Kashgar.

Let the reader curious about this inquiry peruse Mr. Ralph Cobbold's interesting book, and not fail to examine the large map, with the four small district maps; while from the plenty of lively anecdotes, of travelling adventures, personal interviews, hospitalities, and the shooting of peculiar game, this narrative will yield as good

entertainment as can be desired. It is adorned with a great number of fine illustrations, views of page size, and lesser blocks set in the text. Some good higher thought is given in the author's meditative moods.

A new Life of Lord Roberts merits commendation. Undoubtedly the most popular man throughout the English-speaking world at the present moment is Lord Roberts, with Lord Kitchener as a good second. Although born in India (at Cawnpore) on Sept. 20, 1832, Lord Roberts is justly proud of his Irish ancestry, for on both sides of his family he is Hibernian, with a slight dash of French Huguenot blood from the maternal branch. It is impossible in the space available here to give even the briefest résumé of Lord Roberts's long and distinguished career, and in this connection one may recommend the acquisition of Mr. Walter Jerrold's “Lord Roberts of Kandahar,” just published by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. Mr. Jerrold tells the story of perhaps the best-loved commander the British Army ever had, from the beginning of his career down to his arrival in South Africa, in this little book of some 240 pages. Well written, nicely bound, and beautifully printed, it is the best half-crown's worth one can buy just now.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS



Field embraced by Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power as the above Field Glass.

Highest Power. 7 times. 12 times. 15 times. 20 times. 25 times. 30 times. 35 times. 40 times. 45 times. 50 times. 55 times. 60 times. 65 times. 70 times. 75 times. 80 times. 85 times. 90 times. 95 times. 100 times. 110 times. 120 times. 130 times. 140 times. 150 times. 160 times. 170 times. 180 times. 190 times. 200 times. 210 times. 220 times. 230 times. 240 times. 250 times. 260 times. 270 times. 280 times. 290 times. 300 times. 310 times. 320 times. 330 times. 340 times. 350 times. 360 times. 370 times. 380 times. 390 times. 400 times. 410 times. 420 times. 430 times. 440 times. 450 times. 460 times. 470 times. 480 times. 490 times. 500 times. 510 times. 520 times. 530 times. 540 times. 550 times. 560 times. 570 times. 580 times. 590 times. 600 times. 610 times. 620 times. 630 times. 640 times. 650 times. 660 times. 670 times. 680 times. 690 times. 700 times. 710 times. 720 times. 730 times. 740 times. 750 times. 760 times. 770 times. 780 times. 790 times. 800 times. 810 times. 820 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THE DELIVERER OF LADYSMITH, COLONEL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

Photograph by Fawcett.

T H E F O R T U N E O F W A R.



SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. M. CLURE
(Seaforth Highlanders, Killed, Paardeberg).



Photo, Knight, Alcester.
LIEUTENANT R. A. H. C. COE
(Royal Lancaster Regiment, Killed near Pieters).



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.
CAPTAIN S. C. MAITLAND
(2nd Gordon Highlanders, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Lafayette.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. C. HANNAY
(Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Killed, Paardeberg).



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALDWORTH
(Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Killed, Paardeberg).



Photo, Winter, Dorset Place.
LIEUTENANT V. F. A. KEITH-FALCONER
(2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Goup.
MAJOR A. K. STUBBS
(2nd Worcestershire Regiment, Killed near Tlensburg).



LIEUTENANT E. G. CARBUTT
(Royal Horse Artillery, Killed, Paardeberg).



Photo, Kirk, Cork &c.
LIEUTENANT J. W. OSBORNE
(2nd Camerons, Killed, Spion Kop).



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. G. THACKERAY
(1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.
MAJOR F. A. SANDES
(1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Moffat, Edinburgh.
CAPTAIN H. M. BLAIN
(2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Killed, Koodoosberg).



Photo, Bassano.
LIEUTENANT THE HON. R. CATHCART
(King's Royal Rifles, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Chancellor, Dublin.
LIEUTENANT W. O. STUART
(1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Killed during Advance on Ladysmith).



Photo, Winter, Preston.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. MCCARTHY-O'LEARY
(1st South Lancashire Regiment, Killed, Pieters Hill).



Photo, Warner, Dublin.
CAPTAIN E. P. M. WARDLAW
(Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Killed, Paardeberg).

SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., who, besides belonging to the Royal Navy, is Companion of St. Michael and St. George, and A.D.C., has done excellent work during the war as Transport Officer in Natal. If that is one of the departments that has done well, the credit belongs not merely to the plans and preparations of the Government, but also to the efficient way in which they have been matured and carried out on the spot by men like Captain Sir Edward Chichester. Born in 1849, he succeeded his father in the ancient family Baronetcy in 1893, having married, some years earlier, Catherine, daughter of Commander R. C. Whyte, R.N. Sir Edward served in the Transvaal War of 1881, in Egypt in the following year, and went with the Nile Expedition of 1884. He was in command of the armoured cruiser *Immortalité*, in the China Squadron, before he went to the Cape to take up the transport duties he has discharged with all possible zeal and distinction.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The death of Mr. Butterfield, the famous architect, has removed one who left a considerable mark on the Church of England. Mr. Butterfield's career began with the rebuilding of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in 1845. Among the best known of his works are All Saints', Margaret Street, St. Alban's, Holborn, and Keble College. These works were so original and daring that they naturally raised much controversy. His colour decorations, in particular, were strongly objected to, especially those in Keble College. Perhaps his most successful work was St. Alban's, Holborn. Mr. Butterfield built many village churches, among the most noticeable of which is that of Baldersby, near Lincoln.

The Bishop of Rochester, in a pastoral letter to his clergy on the war, asks them to choose some books that will compel thinking. "Many a man would be astonished who once began to read his Bible as a book to think about for himself in a thoroughly practical way. But most of us want some help from better

and deeper men than ourselves." The books recommended are, first, "The Book of Isaiah," by Professor George Adam Smith, a Presbyterian minister; "The Sermon on the Mount," by Canon Gore; and "The Gifts of Civilisation," by Dean Church.

The London Diocesan Inspector reports an average attendance in the schools of 114,534. This shows an increase of nearly 1500 on the previous year. A number of schools, however, have been closed, and some of them will be handed over to the School Board. It is intended to follow the new departure of the London School Board in regard to their evening schools by opening these in Voluntary schools.

The Bishops of the province of India and Ceylon have addressed a letter "to all persons resident in these countries," in which they profess willingness to co-operate with Roman Catholics on the one side and Protestants of various denominations on the other. They think that the path of Christian unity lies not so much in ignoring or disguising differences as in looking steadfastly at points of agreement. Bishop Potter, of New York, has been visiting Calcutta. He is the first American Bishop who has done so, and he has naturally received a cordial welcome.

Professor Ryle, of Cambridge, has been lecturing in the Divinity Schools on "Inspiration," and attracting large numbers of undergraduates. Professor Ryle is a moderately advanced critic, and his scholarship is well recognised.

Archbishop Temple gave away the prizes at the Royal Naval School, Eltham. Among them was "Lorna Doone." The Archbishop told the youngsters that the author was a school-fellow of his: and, "as he was a little junior to me," said his Grace, "when he misbehaved I used to knock him on the head with a brass hammer."

Canon Benham says that "The Caxtons" is as pure and sweet as any book that we have, and that "My Novel" is the most perfect work, in point of construction, of the nineteenth century. He is of opinion that among the Hundred Best Books there should be placed a few Bulwers. V.



Photo. Fyfe and Co., Cape Town.
CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER, PRINCIPAL TRANSPORT OFFICER.
AND STAFF AT CAPE TOWN.



Photo. Fyfe and Co., Cape Town.
MAJOR HARRISON AND OFFICERS OF THE 76th, 81st, AND 82nd BATTERIES ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY AT NEWPORT JUNCTION.

T H E S I E G E O F L A D Y S M I T H .



THE BATTLE OF CÆSAR'S CAMP: THE DEVONS' CHARGE ON WAGON HILL.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

At Colonel Park's command, the Devons dashed forward with a wild yell upon the rocky sangars occupied by the Boers. Out of one hundred and eighty who charged, fifty-two were killed and wounded.—NOTE BY MR. PRIOR

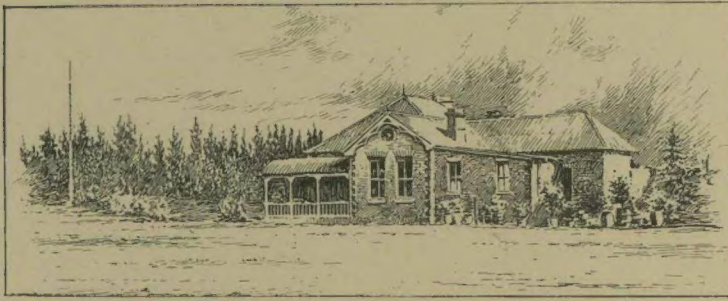
THE GOD-PARENTS OF TWO SOUTH AFRICAN TOWNS.



LADY SMITH.



GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH.



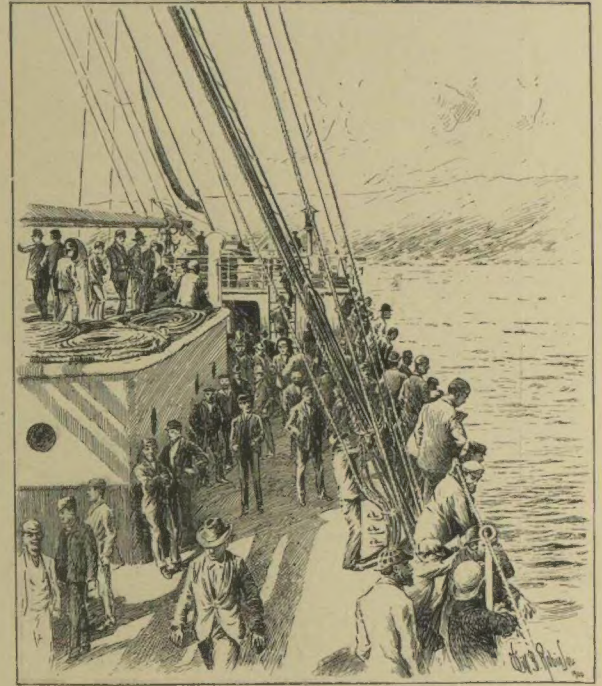
RESIDENCE OF MR. REITZ, THE TRANSVAAL STATE SECRETARY, AT PRETORIA.



THE RESIDENCE IN PRETORIA UNTIL OCTOBER 12 OF MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EXODUS FROM PRETORIA.

From Photographs by Lady Lily Greene.



REFUGEES FROM THE TRANSVAAL RETURNING TO ENGLAND ON BOARD THE "SCOT."



AN AL FRESCO TOILET.



MAIL TIME.



FRERE CAMP: TRYING THE NEW GUN.



ON THE MARCH TO POTGIETER'S DRIFT: OFFICERS' MESS.

CAMP LIFE WITH BETHUNE'S MOUNTED INFANTRY IN NATAL.

Photographs supplied by J. A. Drage, Durban.



NURSES' QUARTERS IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT RONDEBOSCH.

Sister Brown and Colonel Wood are seated on chairs; Major Keogh, the secretary, stands. The Canadian Sisters are known by the red loushes in their hats.



NO. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL AT RONDEBOSCH: A GROUP OF PATIENTS.

Photographs by Miss Mor'e Hudson, Rondebosch.